

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 41.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1897.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

W. M. GRAYSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office Main St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

J. G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate, Etc. Agent for the Manitoba and North-West Loan Co. Office, High St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

C. JOHNSTONE, Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, Etc. Office: Cor. South Ry. & Rose St., Regina.

A. R. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M. Office in Bole's block, cor. Main and River streets.

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H. McDUGALL, Registrar, Moose Jaw District, for Births, Marriages and Deaths.

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R-I-P-A-N-S. ONE GIVES RELIEF.

O. B. FYSH, Auctioneer & Valuator.

Orders for Auction Sales or Bailiff's work left at office, Town Hall block, will receive prompt attention.

YOUR SPARE TIME
Men, women, to conduct business at home. Work is simply writing and copying list of addresses received from local advertising to be forwarded to us daily. No canvassing, no previous experience required, but plain writers preferred. Permanent work to those content to earn 35¢ or more weekly in spare time. Apply to W. A. Jones, P. O. Co., London, Ont.

JNO. BRASS, Tin & Sheet Iron Worker.

MAIN STREET, - - MOOSE JAW.

.. ATTENTION ..

I am just receiving my spring stock of...

Apples, Oranges and Lemons

They are the best on the market—try them.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND CONFECTIONERY.

I sell cheap for cash. Call and get prices.

.....Thos. Healey.

Octavius Field,

Wholesale Dealer and Importer of

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Business For Sale.

All outstanding accounts must be settled at once.

OFFICIAL CARRIES WAGHORN'S GUIDE. 5c

LUMBER

From this date while stock lasts till the close of March, I will sell in yard for Spot Cash at the following rates:—

Dimensions up to 20 ft. \$18.00.
Boards, " 18.00.
Shiplap, " 20.50.
Flooring, " 24.00.
Coast edge, grain flooring, ceiling S.I.S. and siding, " 26.00.
Cedar shingles, " 2.75.
Lath, " 4.00.

These prices are for purchases of \$5.00 and upwards. Cash must accompany all orders for rail shipments. Special quotations for car lots.

H. McDUGALL.

Moose Jaw, Feb. 26th, 1897.

Oysters! ..
.. Oysters!

SERVED at all hours on the shortest notice, in first class style, in a first class parlor, at Sanders' Oyster Restaurant, Main Street. - - -

--- LOWEST PRICES ---

Don't forget that we have constantly on hand a fresh and well assorted stock of all kinds of confectionery, apples, oranges, lemons, etc.; also best brands of cigars and cigarettes.

W. C. SANDERS.

Don't Ask Credit. You'll Not Get It.

Roche : Percee

: COAL :

The Cheapest and Best Fuel on the Market.

\$4.00 (per ton) \$4.00

We are now prepared to supply this fuel at following prices:

At Car \$4.00
Delivered \$4.25

This year the coal is a better quality than last year.

A trial is Solicited. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

McDONALD & RIDDELL

Painting, Paper Hanging and Kalsomining.

All orders promptly executed; satisfaction guaranteed....

JAS. BERTRAM.

Leave orders at McWilliam's boarding house.

Are You Desirous

.. of ..
Saving Money?

\$\$\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$

Or Would You Rather Pay More Than is Necessary?

If so don't buy from us your

(1) Wall Papers Prepared Kalsomine Jasper Wall Finish Paints (all kinds)

(2) Creamery Cans Acme bri. Churns Leader bri. Churns Oak Dash Churns Granite Milk Pans Retinned Milk Pans Granite Milk Pails I.C. Milk Pans Strainer Pails

(3) Tar Paper, Nails, Building Paper, Barb Wire, Garden Tools, Zinc Pails, Carriage Bolts, Rope, Etc.

J. A. HEALEY & CO.

Lumber : Yard

....AND....

. PLANING MILL .

Dimensions to 20 ft. (per M) \$18.00
Boards, " \$16.00 to \$18.00
Ship Lap, " 20.00
Mountain Siding, Ceiling and Flooring, " 23.00
Coast Siding, Ceiling and E.G. Flooring, " 26.00
Cedar Shingles, " 2.75
Laths, " 4.00
Mixed Chop, (per ton) 16.00

These prices are for lots of \$5.00 and upwards. Cash must accompany all orders. Special prices given on car lots. We also carry in stock windows, doors, moldings, building paper, wood (cut or in cord lengths), hard wood and carriage makers supplies. Planing, ripping, turning and chopping done on Saturdays. Frames made to order. Try some of our wheat meal and graham flour. Get one of our clothes dryers, only \$6.00.

E. SIMPSON & CO.

P.S.—Platform scale for sale cheap.

Come & get your

EASTER HAT

At Miss Clarke's.

OUR NEW SPRING MILLINERY

has just arrived, and having secured the assistance of Miss McIntyre, milliner of Regina, we are now prepared to fill all orders in the latest styles and on the shortest notice. We have also in stock a large assortment of ladies' blouse waists and vests, gloves and fancy goods. Leave your orders early and avoid the rush.

SPRING..

House Cleaning

New Lace Curtains, Curtain Net, Chenille Curtains, Art Muslin, Art Drapery, Art Cretonnes, New Carpets, Linoleums, Oil Cloths, Kensington Rugs, Smyrna Mats, Sample carpets (1 yard square) will be the consideration for the next month, and you will find us ready with a well-assorted stock, at the lowest prices, of all requirements in house decorations.

CHENILLE CURTAINS

from \$3.00 to \$6.50; Lace Curtains from 25c. a pair to \$4.00. Some of these goods were bought at a trade sale and we are offering them as special values.....

OUR YARD SQUARE

Sample Carpets were bought from the manufacturers and worth \$1.00 in the piece. You have a choice of 100 patterns at 40c. and 50c.—just the thing for matts.....

CURTAIN POLES from 25c. up, the newest is the Curvelette at 85c.....

- DON'T FORGET -

that we have the biggest range of Boys' and Men's Clothing we ever showed and with prices that can't be competed. Boys' suits from \$1.25 up. Have you seen our \$4.00 leader in men's, also five lines at \$5.00, best value on the market.....

HEADQUARTERS FOR....

Hats and Caps, Neck Wear and Gents' Furnishings in General.

Call and examine before placing any orders at.....

T. W. Robinson's

WAGHORN'S GUIDE AND BUSINESS 500 PA

NO MORE CURLING.

A Most Successful Season Closes By the Presentation of Prizes.

The fondest curler has at last relinquished hope. The flurry of snow on Saturday caused his eyes to sparkle. It is said that he took down his tam and that he was caught with the home broom probably trying to see that his hand was "in" for the final scoop. This week's fine weather has settled the matter,—there will be no curling till fall, even for him. He will spend the time longing for winter, while he amuses himself by inventing new calls, where by next year his rink will be cheered to victory.

The fine weather has caused the proposed jubilee celebration to fall through. It was intended to present the prizes at a gathering of the curlers, but the secretary has spared the blushes of the winners by presenting them privately.

The following are the prizes and the names of the winners:

Single Point Competition. Pin, gold stone and broom, set with pearls, the President's prize—Class A, Jno. Wad dell; Class B, E. Hunt.

Rink Competition. Silver cup, to be won two successive years, given by Mr. J. H. Ross, M. L. A., won by the Orphans, a rink of the refuse impotently spoken of as the scrubs. It is composed of players left over in choosing rinks. The treatment of the committee and of the skips in thus shutting them out of a chance to play in the rink competitions was resented by four who decided to cover their insults with shame. This they did unmercifully. Rink after rink met them and fell. The final victory over the redoubtable Lang is historic, and the cup is in the keeping of the all conquering skip, "Mack" Annable. His fellow heroes are: J. H. Wilcox, J. T. Simpson and H. G. Hubbell.

Milestone Trophy, rink competition. Four golf watch charms, won by Milestone. Rink: S. McMicken, A. M. Fenwick, A. Wilcox, C. W. Milestone, (skip).

The Consolation, a rink competition from which the winners of the Milestone and Ross were barred. The prizes, individual salt stands, were given by Mr. T. B. Baker. The winning rink is composed of J. K. Stevenson, H. Kern, H. McDonald and J. H. Bunnell, (skip).

The 13 point competition for stone paper weight, given by Russell, the maker of curling stones, was won by J. S. Macdonald.

The season was closing when the above and the 9 point competition came off. A hat given by Mr. M. J. MacLeod now graces the comely head of Seymour Green.

Town Council.

Regular meeting held in the Clerk's office at 8 o'clock on Monday evening. Present: Mayor Bogue, and Councilors Healey, Hannah, Herrier, Smale and Grayson.

The Clerk read accounts from H. U. Rorison, E. A. Baker & Co., and McDonald & Riddell. Messrs. Jno. Rutherford, J. S. Macdonald, H. B. Card, and W. B. Way appeared against the assessment, and several petitions were presented for the building of sidewalks.

On motion by Grayson, seconded by Hannah, the Clerk was instructed to draw an order on the Treasurer for \$60, in favor of H. U. Rorison, being balance due on salary as assessor; McDonald & Riddell, carriage, \$11.40; and E. A. Baker & Co., coal \$6.50.

Moved by Grayson, seconded by Hannah, that the several petitions as submitted be referred to the Board of Works Committee, and that the committee be requested to submit a report to the Council of the proposed improvements for the year. Carried.

The Fire, Water and Light Committee reported that they had prepared a list and left it at the Mayor's office to receive the signatures of those desirous of becoming members of the fire brigade, and also that they had advertised the same. As no names had been enlisted they had come to the conclusion that the people of Moose Jaw were not very anxious to have a fire brigade organized, and therefore recommended that the matter be laid over for future consideration.

On motion by Herrier, seconded by Emerson, the report was adopted.

The Health Committee reported that they had examined the different yards as instructed, and that the inspector had been ordered to see that the same were cleaned up to due time.

The Board of Works reported the flooring of the bridge on High street to be in bad condition and recommended

ed new flooring be put on at an estimated cost of \$32.00.

On motion by Hannah, seconded by Grayson, the report was received and adopted.

Mr. R. West, the C.P.R. gardener, was present and interviewed the Council with regard to assistance during the ensuing season.

It was moved by Hannah, seconded by Herrier, that the Council give the C. P. R. gardener what assistance they can to keep down the weeds and otherwise improve the appearance of the garden and the town as well.

Coun. Healey objected to the motion as he did not believe in spending the ratepayers' money on property over which they had no control.

Mayor Bogue put the motion, and it carried by a vote of four to two.

On motion of Hannah, seconded by Herrier, it was decided to purchase one hundred loads of earth at 10c. per load, the same to be placed at the approaches of Manitoba street bridge.

Moved by Herrier, seconded by Healey, that the offer of \$100 made by the Council to the C. P. R. to assist them in constructing a catch basin and drain at the foot of Main street, being made without prejudice, and not being availed of by the Company within a reasonable time, the same is hereby cancelled. Carried.

Supreme Court.

The regular spring assizes of the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories, Moose Jaw district, were held here on Tuesday of this week, His Lordship Mr. Justice Richardson, of Regina, presiding. There were the usual number of disputes on the docket to be disposed of. The following is the list of cases and the result of each:

GLEND VS. MORRELL.—This was an appeal from the conviction of Seymour Green, J. P., wherein Morreille was fined \$75.00 for allowing his traction engine to start a prairie fire a few miles northwest of Moose Jaw last fall. Norman Mackenzie, of Regina, appeared for Mr. Morreille, the appellant, and Mr. T. C. Johnstone, Q. C., was retained by the North-West Government to sustain the conviction for Const. Glend, the respondent. Objection was taken that the notice of appeal was not sufficient. His Lordship held that the notice was insufficient (following Ketham W. Cook) and therefore the conviction remains in force.

BANK OF MONTREAL VS. CHALMERS.—Judgment for plaintiff by consent.

BANK OF COMMERCE VS. CHALMERS.—Judgment for plaintiff by consent.

FINLAND VS. McDONALD.—Action for account due for professional services in obtaining patent. Heard and judgment reserved. J. G. Gordon for plaintiff and Wm. Grayson and T. C. Johnstone for defendant.

FERGUSON VS. FINLAND.—Action for account. Settled out of court.

SCHRAM VS. HITCHCOCK.—Action for \$1,000 damages. Judgment reserved. Jno. Seord, Q. C., for plaintiff; Wm. Grayson and T. C. Johnstone, Q. C., for defendant.

ROBINSON VS. CHALMERS.—Action of replevin for goods seized for rent. Judgment reserved. Wm. Grayson and T. C. Johnstone, Q. C., for plaintiff; J. G. Gordon for defendant.

CROFT VS. MARTIN.—Action arising out of a partnership in putting up hay. Settled out of court.

QUEEN VS. HAWKINS.—Owing to the death of Mr. Hawkins' child, which occurred the previous night, the Crown suggested an adjournment. When the Judge was made aware that the accused had this affliction in his family he expressed the regret that the fact had not been made known to him earlier and said that an adjournment would have to take place, as the trial would not be allowed to proceed under such circumstances. The date was fixed for next Tuesday, 20th inst., the Judge making a special trip to Moose Jaw for the purpose.

[In the above report reference is made to a touching incident that took place in the court room this week. It is pleasing to be able to pay tribute to the spirit of humanity that prompted such consideration for one in affliction. The action of the learned Judge carries a lesson to each of us. No greater disparity of opinion than that of Judge and prisoner could perhaps occur; but when the principle of the brotherhood of man was recognized the disparity was not apparent. Judge and prisoner became man and man.—Ed.]

Traffic has been considerably impeded in the mountains this week, and the trains from the west have been very irregular owing to severe snow slides in the Kicking Horse Pass.

THE HOME.

SPOTS AND STAINS.

Perhaps no task is more difficult to the average housekeeper than that of removing spots and stains from the household belongings and the family's wearing apparel. One day it will be a grease spot on the carpet or wallpaper, a smoke stain on the ceiling, an unsightly blotch on the stair steps; the next coffee and tea stains on the tablecloths, fruit, milkweed or iron rust spots on the white aprons or muslin gowns. It is therefore well to know how to remedy these annoyances in the household and the suggestions here given will be found useful for the purpose.

All grease spots may be readily removed from woolen goods without fear of discoloring by mixing powdered borax and pipe clay with a little water until a thick paste is formed, then spreading it over the spots and allowing it to dry, when it may be brushed off.

The most delicate fabrics may be cleaned in this way. Smoke stains may be taken out of white ceilings and walls by the same treatment. When paint is dropped on floors or other wood work, a mixture of soda and borax will soften it so it will readily work off. To restore damaged furniture covering and silk curtains without fading add a fourth of a teaspoonful of deep red color to a tub of warm water; work the articles through it until clean, then rinse and hang out to dry; press with damp. Color destroyed by acid may be restored by the application of a solution of borax, which neutralizes the acid. Ink spots in white goods may be removed by the use of the following: a solution that would take the color out of delicately tinted gowns, table covers and carpets. These troubles may be remedied by washing the spots immediately with borax water. Milkweed, which is very difficult to deal with, will yield to an application of chalk and borax. Spread on thickly and placed in the sun. Iron rust, which is the most annoying of all blemishes, owing to its liability to eat holes in articles upon which it appears, can be removed with a mixture of benzine and borax. Rust stains so troublesome to the mothers of little ones, can always be extracted by washing in boiling water to which borax is added, but this should be done before the garments are put in wash. Table linen with wine or fruit stains may be treated in the same way. Machine oil, coal oil, and other greasy spots first with soft grease and then rinsed in warm borax water will entirely disappear. An excellent cleaning fluid which will be found useful in the parlor, dining-room and kitchen can be made economically prepared at home, though it sells at a considerable cost by the manufacturers. To make it take one pound of good hard soap, three ounces of powdered borax, one of turpentine, and two of glycerine. Cut the soap fine and dissolve it in half a gallon of boiling water, then add the turpentine and add a gallon of cold water with the other ingredients. Put in a jug and cork. Rub spots, stains, muddy footprints, grease spots, and other marks with a little of this solution and they will be removed, and the freshness of the article restored.

The housekeeper who always has a supply of this fluid on hand will find her labor very much lightened, and will have the satisfaction of keeping her carpets, curtains, furniture and clothing fresh and clean looking.

WHAT TO DO WITH APPLES.
Most people have plenty of apples in the cellar this season, but one tires of an unvarying round of apple sauce, and apple pie. Try some variations.

Select as many fair smooth greenings as you have members in your family. Be sure you don't include any wormy ones. Wipe them clean and set them in an agate pie plate in your steamer, just putting in a small saucer to set the plate upon to allow the steam to enter freely. Steam till done. Serve each in a saucer with a dust of sugar, and pass sweetened cream flavored with vanilla to eat upon it. Or lay a slice of stale sponge cake in a saucer, put the apple on this, then pour the cream over the cake.

Choose nice red apples, wipe and leave them whole. Set in an agate basin, add water (boiling) enough to cover, and cook slowly till done. Then lift them out carefully into your preserve dish, sweeten the juice, and boil it down to a syrup, then pour over the apples. Serve cold for tea or breakfast.

Another way to pare and quarter tart apples, put in a baking dish and pour half a cup of boiling water over them. Put in a hot oven and steam as well as warm them till sugar oozes out them to form a coating, then bake till done. To eat with them, prepare a syrup with one cup of sugar (scant), one coffee cup water, juice and grated rind of one small lemon and two tablespoonsful of chopped and seeded raisins. Heat to the boiling point, simmer slowly till the sugar oozes out over the fruit, and if you wish it very nice serve with whipped cream.

An apple pudding that is a pleasant variation on the perennial pie is made by slicing tart apples into a deep pie plate until it is rounding full. Over this spread a batter made as you would make buttermilk or drop biscuit, only a little strew sugar over the apples, grate a little nutmeg on top, and eat with cream.

THE CARE OF LAMPS.
In a certain household that I know, says a writer in the Boston Journal of Commerce, the lamps are a source of the greatest delight and comfort, for they are always spotlessly clean and they give a light that could not possibly be better or brighter. The reason for this is that the mistress, instead of depending upon any of her several servants to care for the lamps and clean them, herself bestows upon them the necessary attention. When these receive a thorough cleaning—once every six weeks—the reservoirs and burners are boiled in soda and water and dried before the fire, not on cloths, as these might leave lint. The cloths that are used for the daily trimming and dusting are frequently boiled to remove the oil. The shades are polished and the lamps filled every day.

The wicks of lamps will absorb more oil if they are thoroughly dried before putting them in the burners. To prevent the lamp from smoking, soak the wick in vinegar and then dry thoroughly. Occasionally washing and boiling the wicks in soap and water, rinsing and drying thoroughly, is also a good plan. Every day the charred portion should be rubbed off with a piece of paper or cloth, and once a week the edge of the wick should be trimmed with a sharp pair of scissors. The wick will burn with an even flame if it is cut straight across and slightly rounded at the sides. The reservoir of a lamp should be kept well filled, but when not in use the wick should be turned down to keep the oil from oozing out between burner and collar, greasing the outside and causing a disagreeable odor. When a lamp is lighted, however, it is best to keep the wick turned up to its full extent to prevent smoking.

To render lamp chimneys less likely to crack they should be put in cold water, which must be brought to the boiling point, after which they should be allowed to cool slowly without removing from the water. Wash the chimneys in ammonia water and wipe dry on soft towels that are free from lint; polish with tissue or newspaper. Rub brown spots with salt or whiting.

Kerosene has always a pungent odor, therefore it is better to use the best kerosene oil for dining room and parlor lamps. Some housekeepers perfume these oils, but this is altogether unnecessary. The odor of kerosene, for the light from such is bad. To make a lamp burn brightly drop in the reservoir a pinch of salt or camphor.

THREE GOOD RECIPES.
Cranberry Pudding.—Crumb some stale bread, rejecting the browned part of the crust. Put a layer of the crumb in a pudding dish, then one of cranberries, cover with sugar and dot with bits of butter. Alternate the layers of bread crumbs and berries until the dish is full, finishing with a layer of cranberries. Stir a beaten egg into a cup of fruit juice and pour over the top. Bake slowly about ten minutes, or till the cranberries are cooked. Something depends on the size of the pudding dish. Serve with a liquid pudding sauce, or with cream and sugar.

Foamy Chocolate.—Measure a quart of milk, reserving enough to wet to a smooth paste one tablespoonful of cornstarch. Put the milk on to heat; when it comes to a boil stir in the cornstarch, and cook until thick. Strain through three tablespoonsful of chocolate, melt, add two tablespoonsful of hot water and three tablespoonsful of sugar; put over a hot fire and cook until thick. Strain through a fine sieve into the hot milk and beat until it is frothy. This makes enough for six persons.

Scotch Doughnuts.—Two well beaten eggs; one cup of sugar, one cup sweet milk, four tablespoonsful of warmed butter or lard, one teaspoonful of soda and two of cream tartar and one of almond extract. Roll into balls, flatten slightly, fry in hot oil. These are much like crullers.

PEACE AND FEDERATION
A GLOWING FORECAST OF THE YEAR A. D. 2050.

Hon. W. P. Reeves, Agent-General for New Zealand, indulges in Prophecy.—The Empire Will be United.

If one may turn complacently from a period 2,000 years distant in one direction to a time 150 years off in the future, it may be amusing, if not instructive, to read of the prophetic forecast which the Hon. W. P. Reeves, Agent-General for New Zealand, has given of the British Empire in the middle of the twenty-first century. About the year 2050, he told a London audience recently, the British Empire would not be extinct but flourishing enormously. Sections would be found all over the world united in one friendly federated union. Local matters would be settled in local parliaments, but important questions would be discussed in the British Imperial Federation Council, which would have taken the place of the House of Commons. The latter would be a body notwithstanding the increased responsibility, it would consist of not more than one hundred members. It would not always meet in England, but sometimes in different parts of the colonies, and now and again, as an honorarium, in New Zealand. The present great question of the

Imperial Defence would be settled, and ancient, barbarous and bloody warfare would not be thought of by any sensible nation. The great military and naval powers of the continent would be federated with us for the purpose of maintaining that time few nations would remain unfederated, so that those in the union would only be required each to keep up a small military and naval force, so that tax-payers would not be burdened in this respect. International arbitration was a difficult matter to carry out, but this was a clever man, and he believed that the science of warfare, they would then devote their time to the science of peace. Here would also be courts of arbitration for international matters, so that there would be no strikes or lock-outs. The idea of one man being able to turn 1,000 others into the streets to starve, or of 1,000 leaving work because of a quarrel with the one, would never be dreamt of. There would be a far greater number of public servants. There would still be private enterprises and private enterprise would be a considerable number of the industries would be under State control. The empire would work upon socialistic principles, but not such as we have at a certain extreme party. There would only be a few individuals, and a few would be kept in a museum.

THAT CONFIDENT AIR.
He's a very enterprising young man, remarked the elderly gentleman, very pushing and alert. He belongs to the rising generation.
I shouldn't have dreamed it, replied Miss Cayenne.
Indeed?
No, from his manner I should not have hesitated about concluding that the rising generation belonged to him.

Young America is suffering from the Cuban war in Morristown, Ind., where the calf of Leander Young's leg was torn by the discharge of a companion's gun in mock battle between Spanish and Cuban soldiers in which paper was fired.

THE FARM.

CUTTING UP A HOG.

This is to be done skillfully to make the best use of the meat, depending on the way it is to be used. First, the carcass is halved by splitting the backbone. If bacon is to be made, the side is sawed down so as to cut through the rib bones, leaving a long strip from each side, which may afterwards be cut into pieces as may be desirable. The shoulders and hams are cut out, and trimmed and the rib pieces are reserved for roasts or to be salted for boiling. The head and feet are well worth saving, being cleaned and boiled and chopped into small pieces, then once more brought to a boiling heat and then poured out into molds to set into a solid jelly, when it becomes what is commonly known as hawn, one of the most agreeable kinds of food to be eaten cold. If some chickens are cut up and cooked with the meat, it is much improved. The thin meat shoulders and hams are much improved by smoking. The meat keeps better during the summer, and a moderate smoking with cornmeal or hickory bark with the small twigs adds much to the flavor of it.

For smoking the salting should be light, and is best done by the dry rubbing of the meat. The meat, being cut into convenient pieces, is laid upon a bench with the skin down and a mixture of seven pounds of fine salt, when the meat is hung in a smoke-house for final curing by the smoke.

The most important part of this process is the coolness of the smoke and the absence of the fire heat on the meat. The smoke should be light, and to keep out flies it should be lined with fine wire gauze. The fire is best made outside of the house in a pit, having a stoppage and a door to keep the smoke out of the house through the floor. The smoke is thus cooled and gives a much more pleasant flavor to the meat. Half an hour's smoking twice a week for four weeks will perfectly dry it, and is better than to smoke the meat every day. If the smokehouse is made impregnable to the meat flies and beetles, it will be the best place for keeping the meat until the warm weather is about to arrive in the spring. Then the meat should be wrapped in paper, or tied in the common paper bags and hung in a dry place, or perfectly dry it may be packed in boxes or barrels in dry bran. If it is stored in a cool, dry place, it will keep in excellent condition without moulding until the next season.

SHEEP IN WINTER.
The sheep is a frail animal. It is naturally a gormandizer; it consumes an amount of feed disproportionately large for its bulk, and extracts relatively a small percentage of nutriment from it; hence the richness of its manure. Hence, also, like all gormandizers, with an overloaded stomach, it needs air and exercise in order to work off the gorge without detriment to itself.

A Merino shut up tight and fed sufficiently stands a cold dead doubled together and shivering; it has not enough animal warmth to liquefy the yolk and distribute it along the fiber. Hence it becomes clotted and pasty or flaky and mangle-colored. The wool, which is the sheep's vital processes renders it a small and infrequent consumer of water, with an almost morbid dread of touching it in cold weather, and the sheep is brought to have all it will drink and be encouraged by abundant exercise and convenient access to water, to drink more. There are few lock-outs in the winter in the matter of feeding; such is the natural generosity of the majority of farmers that I think more err in the direction of excess and greediness than penuriousness in feeding. But there are few men who provide exercise and water enough. Cistern water is much better than ice water, and the sheep is a vigorous daily runner, abundant exercise, the latter combination is preferred.—Stephen Power in Ohio Farmer.

GRAINS FOR POULTRY.
With the majority of poultry keepers, grain constitutes the principal part of their feeding ration, at least in money values. Of the grain used in this country probably Indian corn outweighs the rest. It is fed whole, cracked, ground, raw or cooked. Corn contains very little bone-forming material, while it is very rich in fat-forming and warm-giving substances. Although corn produces eggs with yolks of rich color and rich flavor, it is not recommended for layers unmixed with other grains. For fattening purposes it cannot be excelled and should be fed in various forms to keep up the appetite. Oats are a good nerve food and are not fattening, but their happiness is an objection to them, as is the amount of waste or useless matter in the husks, especially in poor, light grain. The first objection to oats is that they are not very fine, but this is difficult to do. Oatmeal is an excellent food, but is rather expensive. If oats are to be fed whole or ground, husks and chaff should be added to the ration. Forty-pound oats contain but little, if any, more weight of husks than twenty-eight or thirty-pound oats. Very light or small oats are often fed, but unless they are soaked and made larger. This does not add to their nourishment, but compels birds to get out what little there is in them. When the husks are fed, they are at least of use to build the fatness. Ground oats and boiled potatoes make an excellent food for producing fertile eggs and vigorous chicks. Wheat, barley, by-products, screenings, bran and middlings, may form a part of an economical ration in many parts of our country. If screenings are used they

should be fed raw so that fowls could not be compelled to eat the dust, poisonous seed and other foulness contained in them. Moistened bran is apt to produce scours, especially during the winter, and if fed at all should be alternated with whole grain. Though wheat is rich in material for growth, easy of digestion and stimulates egg production, it should be fed in moderation, as too much of it produces diarrhoea.

SETTING AN ORCHARD.
Prof. L. H. Bailey gives the following limit to present the outside average limit for the planting of orchards, when the trees are allowed to take their natural form: Apples, 40 feet each way, pears, standard, 20 to 25 feet; 1 rod; peaches 20 feet; plums, 20 feet; apricots, 20 feet; grapes 6x8 to 8x10; cherries, 20 to 25; blackberries 4x7 to 6x9; raspberries, 3x5 to 5x7.

These are safe distances. In certain cases, however, where the soil is strong and the grower makes thorough work in cultivating, pruning and fertilizing, these distances can be reduced somewhat with profit, except in the case of apples. These remarks will also apply to the common question whether it is good policy to plant short-lived trees, as peaches, between apples and pears. It all depends upon the man. In general, it should be discouraged, but if the orchardist gives the very best attention to fertilizing and cultivating, plantations can be mixed with good results.

NEW DIVING FEATS.
An English Athletic Leap From Pass Trains Into Rivers.
A greater than Steve Brodie, of bridge-jumping fame, has arisen in the person of "Tommy" Burns, a diver of Liverpool, England, who has just put a startlingly new twist on the rather overdone business of jumping into rivers from dizzy heights. Burns has been treating as many of the British public as happened to be on hand when he performed his feat to a dive from the top of a swiftly-moving train over the parapet of a bridge and into a river the waters of which were a blood-curdling depth below. Burns made several attempts to perform the feat, but was prevented by the railroad officials. He succeeded at last, however, in hiding himself on the bumper of a passenger train as it was pulling out of Charing Cross Station, to cross the railroad bridge over the Thames, en route for Dover. A few friends had been notified to be on hand, and these gathered on the narrow footpath for pedestrians that runs by the side of the railroad track. When the train had almost reached the center of the bridge Burns climbed quickly from his hiding place in the rear of the carriage, mounted the roof, and, throwing off a long overcoat that he wore, stood up dressed in a close-fitting gymnasium suit.

At the spot selected by the diver for his daring feat there is between the trains and the parapet of the bridge a footpath about 3 feet wide. Standing up, Burns steadied himself on the moving train, and then

PLUNGED HEADLONG
over the rail. He cleared the parapet by a narrow margin, and as spectators shivered, and struck the water head down, making a very clean and graceful dive. He was pulled aboard a scow that was in waiting and taken ashore, showing no ill effects from his daring feat.

The success of this first attempt convinced Burns that the royal road to wealth was by way of the moving train bridge jump, and he speedily made arrangements to repeat the dive, in consideration of a purse gotten up by a select few, who, in return for their cheer, were to be present at the performance.

This time Burns chose the Chelsea-Battersea bridge as the scene of his exploit. This bridge is not as difficult to jump from as the Charing Cross bridge, for the reason that the trains run close to the parapet, but the bridge is higher, and the trains, having been moving for some distance when they reach the bridge, have considerably more speed.

The second attempt was as successful as the first. The time was chosen so as to insure the tide being on the ebb, and at the agreed moment Burns appeared on the top of a train that was crossing the bridge from the Charing Cross station. Once the train was fairly on the bridge Burns stood up and took a clear header for the water. It was a splendid dive, and the spectators cheered the daring diver to the echo. He was rowed ashore a particularly jubilant man.

Burns is now out with a challenge to any bridge jumper in the world to equal his feat, and so far no one has appeared who is willing to take the risk. Burns has expressed his intention of coming to America and making a feat here, if he can not find any one in England with nerve enough to accept his challenge. He will probably learn a lesson on the difference in the English and American trains should he keep his word.

SHOES IN JAPAN.
One of the most striking sights that takes the attention of the traveler in Japan is that of the wooden sandals worn by the 35,000,000 of people. These sandals have a separate compartment for the great toe, and make a clucking noise on the streets. Straps are also worn, and a traveler striking out on a journey will strap a supply of them on his back that he may put on a new pair when the old ones are worn out. They are made of a half a pair. They are rights and lefts, and leave the foot free to the air. We never see those deformities of the foot in Japan which are so frequent in this country. They are never worn in the house, being left outside the door. Passing down a street you may see long rows of them at the doors, old and new, large and small.

PECULIAR NOTIONS AS TO DIET.
Mrs. L. Beal and her two daughters, all women of refinement and education, residents of Berkeley, Cal., are living on a diet of uncooked food and keeping in perfect health. Mrs. Beal's husband was a one-time representative of the British Government in one of the South Sea Islands, and it was while living there that the family imbibed their peculiar notions regarding diet.

NEW MOTOR FOR BICYCLE

GUNPOWDER POWER APPLIED WITH WONDROUS RESULTS.

A Speed of One Hundred Miles an Hour May be Attained by This New Device—Startling Innovation in Wheelwork.

T. M. Freebie, a merchant of Latrobe, Penn., has just invented a most remarkable motor which, with a weight of eight and three quarters pounds and a length of eight inches, will, when charged with ordinary gunpowder, carry a machine and rider 100 miles.

Experiments and actual road tests have demonstrated the entire practicability of the motor, and its general use by the hundreds of thousands of wheelmen throughout the country is only a question of the near future.

The adoption of this powder motor by bicycle riders means much to the wheeling world. It means that the steepest hill can be taken with the ease of the smoothest turnpike, and also that the matter of speed is practically limited only by the inclination of the rider. It means also that all the pleasure and excitement of wheeling can be enjoyed without any of its attendant fatigues, and finally that there is no rattle, rumble or jar, as with many other motor machines.

This motor entirely does away with that bugbear of wheeling, the sprocket chain and also the pedal and at the same time occupies but little more than the same space.

In appearance the small cylinder of the motor is three inches long and one inch in diameter, at the forward end of which is a box known as the exploding chamber. This is two inches long, one and a half inches high and one and three inches wide. From the rear end of the cylinder projects the driving rod. Above the cylinder is the powder magazine, four inches in diameter and two inches deep. It is from this magazine that the explosive is supplied, by means of a feeder, to the exploding chamber below.

The motor is fastened onto an ordinary bicycle, in place of the pedals and sprocket. The driving rod, which takes the place of the chain, is similar in action, although naturally smaller than the driving rod of an ordinary engine. The end of the driving rod which projects from the cylinder connects with a crank attached to the eccentric, which in turn is fastened to the rear wheel of the machine. The forcing outward of the driving rod from the cylinder causes the crank to revolve, and this in turn communicates the motion to the eccentric and wheel, giving motion to the machine. The motor is of one-horse power, and the powder magazine has a capacity of five pounds. From the front of the magazine extends downward a chute leading into the exploding chamber.

Within the chute there is a system of valves governed by a rod which follows the frame of the machine up and over the forward wheel to the handle bar. This rod is used to control the opening of the machine and also used as a brake when desired.

GRADUAL STOP IS DESIRED.
The valves in the feed chute work on what might be called an open and shut principle. There are three of them, the upper middle and lower ones. When one opens the other two are closed. That this may be accomplished the valves are connected by a bar which has at the upper end a cog wheel fitting into a smaller cog which governs the valve opening directly from the magazine into the chute. The second valve is midway between the others and is connected to a governor to both shutting off the supply when the speed is too rapid, and increasing it when more speed is desired. The third or lower valve opens directly into the exploding chamber, and is much heavier than the others, for the reason that it has to withstand the force of concussion and strain caused by the exploding powder.

The exploding chamber is the heaviest part of the motor. It is constructed of steel, and in it the powder explodes, which acts much the same as steam in an engine, by concussion. There are a series of caps arranged within the full extent of the governing rod leading to the handle bars, and when the rider wishes to start the rod is forced down, the valves in the chute are opened, and a cap within the chamber is exploded, causing the machine to start. Just the reverse operation causes the entire machinery to stop. The drawing upward of the rod closes the valve, causing the flow of powder to cease, and, as no more gaseous smoke can be generated, the machine comes to a gradual stop. To make a sudden stop the ordinary brake is used.

The motor is fastened onto the frame of the machine by a clamp, which is in reality a portion of the cylinder, and when secured fast nothing except the frame of the machine frame can displace the motor from its position.

ALLOWED TO ESCAPE.
The speed of the machine, to a certain extent, regulates the motion of the valves in the supply chute. There is a small thumb-screw arrangement in the back of the chute, forcing it nearer the valve, or increasing the speed of the rider may wish. A rod working from the rear wheel to the chute opens and closes the valves as the wheel revolves and thus allows the powder to escape from the magazine.

The powder is exploded in the exploding chamber to make a start in the first instance, but is arranged within the chamber that every pressure to the full extent of the governing rod leading to the handle bars explodes one. When the rider wishes to start the rod is forced down, the valves in the chute are opened, and a cap within the chamber is exploded, causing the machine to start. Just the reverse operation causes the entire machinery to stop. The drawing upward of the rod closes the valve, causing the flow of powder to cease, and, as no more gaseous smoke can be generated, the machine comes to a gradual stop. To make a sudden stop the ordinary brake is used.

THE FIRST BLANKETS.
In the reign of Edward III. there were at Bristol three brothers, who were eminent clothiers and woolen traders, and whose family name was Blanket. They were the first persons who manufactured that comfortable material, which has ever since been called by their name, and which was then used for peasants' clothing.

CANADA'S ALBUQUERQUE.

Some Rich Strikes of Free Milling Gold and Other Matters of Interest.

Under the caption "The richest ever seen," the Rosland "Miner" publishes the following:—"Right along with the news of the rich strike on the Golden Drip comes the information of the discovery of an eight-inch chute of quartz in the O. K. liberally impregnated throughout with free gold. Manager J. L. Warner, of the O. K., sent a piece of the quartz up to 'The Miner' office last night, January 13. The different pieces of the quartz were joined together by threads of gold, and there were flakes of gold over one side. It was, perhaps, the richest specimen ever found in the camp. The discovery was made in the driving of the tunnel on what is known as No. 11 level. This is the upper of the three tunnels now being driven into O. K. mountain on the O. K. vein. Its face is further into the mountain than any of the others and the discovery therefore is very important. The ore is being taken out with great care and sacked. Seven sacks were taken out yesterday. How rich it is it is impossible to say. This will probably not be a dry run, as the ore is run through the O. K. mill. It undoubtedly runs \$25,000 to \$50,000 to the ton.

It continues:—"The rich strike reported in both the O. K. and the Golden Drip will excite renewed interest in the Rosland free milling gold belt. It has been but a short time since the announcement of a rich strike on the I. X. L. These three properties adjoin one another, but there is reason to believe the free milling gold belt extends much beyond their limits and that it runs along the steep slope of O. K. mountain for a mile or more. A number of quartz leads have been found on the surface, and whenever these have been followed to any considerable depth they have been found to be rich in gold. The O. K. is much the best developed property in that part of the camp and, in it, have been opened very extensive bodies of ore bearing quartz. The grade of this ore is usually high for free milling quartz, and 'The Miner' confidently expects some substantial returns from the property at an early day. The advantage that free milling ores have over the refractory sulphides, which prevail most largely here, is that they can be easily and quickly and inexpensively treated. If therefore, the free milling belt on O. K. mountain develops into the proportions now indicated there will be established an unexpected and surprising element of wealth in the camp. The present showing is certainly very encouraging.

"The indications," says the "Miner," "all point to a very large immigration into southern British Columbia this year. Many will come from Eastern Canada and much of the westward state of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada and Colorado. Some will be disappointed, but the chances for those who can go out into the mountains and do prospecting work will be excellent. The mineral bearing area of British Columbia is very extensive—five or six hundred miles long and two or three hundred miles wide. The west coast region has not been carefully prospected; indeed it has hardly been penetrated and there are many thousands of locations yet to be made, and many rich discoveries yet to be brought to light."

CHARMING WOMAN'S ADVICE.
A charming English hostess, who was noted in London for her tact in entertaining large companies and setting everybody in her drawing-room at ease, was asked by a blushing young girl to explain the secret of her social success.

"You know, I suppose," said the inquisitive maiden, "that I have barely come out in society. I am very awkward and shy whenever people speak to me. It seems to me impossible that I should have the wit, self-possession and courage to go on. Tell me, I pray, how it is done. How have you made yourself the most popular hostess in London?"

"My dear child," said the accomplished mentor, "you are flattering me, and that is not honest. There are many other hostesses in London equally popular. You have begun by telling me something that is not true. That is a mistake. You must be sincere, or people will not trust you. Society has established a rule, and it is this: You must be sincere, and you must be true to yourself. You must not try to be any one else. You must be content to be yourself, and not attempt to imitate or outdo anybody. Your charms and graces must be your own, and not be borrowed from your neighbors."

"You have a good point, and it was followed by another equally important. 'You must form, my dear, the habit of making yourself agreeable to the people you meet. You must forget yourself, and try to find out what the others are interested in, and then lead them your sympathy. That is not an easy thing to do, but it is an accomplishment of the highest order, and it is the secret of the art of making yourself agreeable to your fellow-creatures.'

"Don't wait until you are interested yourself in the man or woman with whom you are talking. Find out what it is that he or she really cares about. Leave yourself out of account, and draw out your acquaintance on their own ground; and before you know it people will be saying that you have tact and are a charming woman."

The young girl remembered how easily her companion had won her confidence, and had induced her to confess that she felt awkward and strange in company, and was not sure whether she liked society or not, but that she had not feared to tell the hostess her own feelings.

"Yes," said her mentor, "you must be sincere and agreeable, but you must never cease to be dignified. You will hear people talking of a distinction of manner. That is simply another way of expressing the same thought. One must have a certain reserve of force, a dignity of manner, which will make people like you all the better, my dear, if they find true womanliness behind the agreeable manner, and which will make them admire you if they fail to respect you."

This was good advice not only for London, but for all latitudes.

EASY.
Do you really have a map as Chumpley's private secretary?

Well, I should say so. All I have to do is to keep him in good exercise for staying out late.

LOVE AFFAIRS OF TWO SPINSTERS

They were sisters, these two, and they had lived alone in the little cottage on Blackpath since the death of their parents, nearly thirty years before. Nothing further could be possible from the appearance of two old maids. Miss Deborah was the elder; she was a plump, rosy-faced little woman, with kind and motherly eyes, and although her forty-fifth birthday was not very far distant, she was as bright and energetic as any maid of twenty. Miss Janet was a younger, weaker edition of her sister, and had been considered very beautiful in her early days. There was little similarity in the sister's characters. Miss Deborah was determined and headstrong, despite her petite figure and womanly face. She was never known to swerve from her word when once she had made up her mind. She had taken the lead from childhood, and although Miss Janet inwardly rebelled, for the sake of peace and quietness she invariably gave way to her sister's imperious moods.

It was a wonder to all who knew them that the Misses Grey had never married, and indeed it was an enigma that the ladies themselves could not solve. Miss Deborah was passionately fond of children, and honestly avowed she preferred the companionship of men to that of members of her own sex. Miss Janet did not go so far as this, but if there was one animal she disliked with more than ordinary aversion, it was a cat.

Miss Deborah had never made a conquest; Miss Janet, but one. It was in the person of a local butcher, who occupied an adjacent seat at church—a case of love at first sight on the gentleman's part, and as Sunday after Sunday passed, and no opportunity occurred where the infatuated man might make known his passion, he grew desperate, and sent a humble, though love-like, offer of his hand, heart, and chattels, by the boy who called for orders. Miss Deborah was furiously indignant, and said she would like to know what the man meant by such presumption; but Miss Janet was more grieved than angry. She was one of those gentle little women who could never willfully give pain to one of the smallest of God's creatures, and as the butcher by no means came under this category, she evidently thought that a certain amount of consideration was due him, for a few days later a very delicately worded and scented epistle of regret found its way through the letter-box of the honest suitor's residence. The Misses Grey changed their sitting at church, and the butcher episode ended.

Hope Cottage was a quaint enough little piece of architecture. It had been a small legacy in the Grey family, and had been handed down from one generation to another for a considerable number of years. Moss had collected thickly upon the roof, and ivy hung in bewildering masses over the old-fashioned balcony and lattice windows. It was almost hemmed in and hidden from view by thick-spreading chestnuts, and was picturesque enough to charm the most critical eye, none the less for the care and attention it received at the hands of its fair and vigilant owners. The Misses Grey almost idolized their home, and consequently it was an evil day for them when a portion of its sacred dimensions had to be sacrificed to the merciless usage of a "common lodger." It was inevitable. The expenses of the past years had been so great that the ladies mutually agreed—for very fear of the great debt—debts, to cry "halt," and these rising feelings of sentimentality, and give away to fate with little show of reluctance.

Miss Deborah inserted an advertisement in the local paper, but they did not have a superabundance of replies. The first was from a married couple requiring the two front and best rooms, and use of the domestic office. Next came a struggling artist with a small family, willing to pay half the rent for good accommodation. The Misses Grey gazed at this, for as they were of children, they did not court half a dozen rampaging about, and destroying everything that they could get their hands upon. No wonder, then, that the wording of the advertisement must be altered. After a little struggle with propriety on Miss Deborah's part, and a few demurs on Miss Janet's, a real bold black letter: "Apartments to let for a single gentleman engaged during the day." An answer came—from a city clerk seeking room for the purpose of his bachelor, and as his terms entirely met with the ladies' satisfaction, arrangements were made and two of the rooms in Hope Cottage were duly prepared for the convenience of the new comer.

The day came when the stranger was expected. Neither of the ladies had interviewed him, and naturally they were anxious to know what he was like, and how he would conduct himself. At midday two eager faces might be seen peering from the best room window at frequent intervals, and at every sound of carriage wheels in their direction. After many disappointments he came, and Miss Deborah almost gasped as she went forward to receive him. He was a singularly handsome man, strong of face and form and feature, with the bearing of a soldier, yet with eyes as blue and limpid as a girl's. Miss Deborah quickly recovered her usual presence of mind, and welcomed him in a quiet and dignified manner. She conducted him to his rooms, and then hurried down to the drawing-room, where her sister was impatiently awaiting her.

"Oh, Deb! isn't he handsome! I just caught a glimpse of him as he entered the gate, just about the best specimen of a man I've ever seen." Miss Janet was gushing enthusiastically, and had evidently forgotten the great sorrow she had exhibited at the mere thought of the interloper's arrival at Hope Cottage.

"Nonsense!" said Miss Deborah, sharply. "She did not wish her sister to see that she had been favorably impressed with the person and appearance of the gentleman in question. 'He's not bad looking, nothing out of the way. Now mind, Janet, you are to keep your place with him, and not run on in your usual frivolous manner. Remember, he is our lodger, and that a certain amount of respect and deference is due to us.' Miss Janet made a grimace, but no reply. She was used to these little lec-

tures; they were administered on every possible occasion; nevertheless, Mr. Charles Temple had not been in the house an hour before they were chatting to each other. How long they had known each other for years. Miss Deborah tried to catch her sister's eye, and winked and blinked, and frowned, and even went so far as to discreetly kick under the table, but all to no purpose. Miss Janet completely ignored her sister, and after vouchsafing graphic descriptions of the place and its inhabitants, actually gave him permission to smoke, expressing meanwhile, with youthful naive opinions on the relative values of certain kinds of tobacco.

Mr. Temple was charmed. He expected to see two cross-grained, sour-faced old maids, and he was pleasantly surprised to find that his surmise had been incorrect. Here instead were two comparatively young-looking women; one at least had proved interesting, and he lighted his pipe and made himself comfortable. He was not long in being possibly could. Even Miss Deborah thawed under his fascinating manner, and before long was making a third in the conversation, and was cordial and communicative as her sister.

Days lengthened into weeks, and weeks into months, and still the lodger did not go down in the estimation of his hosts. The sound of a man's voice broke the excessive stillness of the house, the monotony of their quiet lives, and the Misses Grey found themselves looking forward to the evening, when the tread of his feet would be heard on the gravel outside, and the sound of a hearty voice in the hall.

Never was Mr. Temple so well cared for in his life. Flowers were invariably seen upon his table. His slippers were always at hand, his gloves neatly laid out, and his tea and coffee served every morning; in fact, all his wishes studied before he uttered them, and every injunction faithfully carried out. The situation was novel to him, and he was not accustomed to the society of women of this kind, and their delicate attention flattered his vanity delightfully. By and by, however, he began to feel that the house and garden were made common to all, and meals were partaken of together.

Mr. Temple's pet hobby was the study of botany. Miss Janet was passionately fond of flowers, so fond, indeed, that she would sit for hours listening to long and descriptive discourses on the arbor at the back of the garden. A place admirably selected for the discussion of such flowery language. It was astonishing, too, how rapidly she progressed in the science, and how patiently she sowed the first seeds of this newly acquired knowledge.

Another of Mr. Temple's studies was the art of cookery, and he was possibly more enthusiastic upon this subject than any other. This was more in Miss Deborah's line. She was of a more practical turn, and she had a taste for a good dinner, and always called a spade a spade, and a flower by its simple name. Miss Deborah's specialty was a novel kind of doughnut, thickly sprinkled with shreds of cocoanut, and containing in the centre a layer of raspberry jam.

Mr. Temple was much interested in the manufacture of this particular doughnut, and many agreeable and appetizing discussions followed. In this manner the summer passed pleasantly enough, but as autumn advanced, with its chilly winds and fading days, the situation changed. Mr. Temple was staying very late at the office, and so late, that he rarely entered the porch of Hope Cottage until the hall floor struck the hour of midnight; week after week passed, and still no reprieve came.

The Misses Grey were justly indignant. "It's a crying shame," said Miss Deborah, "for those fat, indolent managers to overwork their clerks in such a preposterous manner." "Yes, indeed," agreed Miss Janet. "He's getting quite thin and careworn already!"

Here the victim indulged in a long, unprofitable sigh, and a good opportunity occurred to him. He declared that both ladies were quite right, he had been feeling far from well of late, and the thing was going to be done. He had hours a day too much to expect of any man, and he must have a rest, complete change of thought and scenery, or he would succumb to the strain.

Miss Janet sighed, and looked thoughtful; Miss Deborah asked what he proposed to do.

"Oh, I must take a bit of my annual leave," said Mr. Temple, "and go to a good blow at the seaside. It would be a good idea to go at once, and catch what fine weather there is left of the summer. You'll let me know, I know to-morrow, and the following day I'll start."

And start he did, much to the ladies' chagrin. Miss Deborah declared that for a man to go and waste his time in some little watering place was the height of foolishness; what he wanted was cheerful company, plenty of good food, and rest at home. Mr. Temple thought that a week or two spent in the garden among the flowers would be a far better tonic than the biting winds of a September in the north. Mr. Temple listened to these various prescriptions with attentive and courteous deference, but gently insisted upon his own plan, and on the day indicated he was taking his departure. He was showered with blessings to the bracing atmosphere of the north of London.

A cloud had fallen upon Hope Cottage. Day after day passed, and still it lay enveloped in depressing gloom, and under its influence a difference sprang up between the two sisters. Doubtless did not go down so well with Miss Janet as it had with the enthusiastic Mr. Temple, but that was no reason why that lady should push away her plate with various expressions of distaste, and refresh herself with a paragraph or two from a pamphlet on the "Language of Flowers." Here Miss Deborah would sneer perceptibly and make a few inopportune remarks. Things went from bad to worse in this little trifling manner for a long time, and then the slight altercation took a more decided turn.

One day, Miss Janet had occasion to enter that gentleman's apartment for certain domestic purposes. As she opened the door she saw something that astonished her very much. Miss Deborah was there, seated at a little table, holding something before her at which she was gazing with fervent and passionate interest. Miss Janet's face was pale, and her eyes were fixed upon the object. She crept softly up to her and looked over her shoulder. As she did so her shadow fell, and Miss Deborah started up with a faint gasp, dropping in her fright the full-length portrait of Mr. Charles Temple. Neither spoke, but, as their eyes met, each shot at the other a look of malignant fury, that was not long in passing into words. From that day the sisters drifted further and further apart, until they scarcely spoke a civil word to each other.

Mr. Temple had been absent nearly a month, and the Misses Grey had most given up hoping for news of his whereabouts, when one day—one bright, happy day—a letter came, briefly stating that he was returning, and that they might expect him any time during the afternoon.

What a flutter the two ladies were in. In their excitement they almost forgot the usual civilities of life. How long she sat there she never knew. She heard him moving about in the room above for some time, then footsteps descending the stairs, heard the front door open and shut, and the next thing she was aware of was her sister's presence in the room.

Miss Janet did not give a glance toward her sister. She walked to the window, and remained there motionless. Her tiny round figure was drawn up to its full height, her usually mild face was hard and composed. Suddenly she turned.

"Deborah," she said, "we've been a couple of fools."

Her tone was as keen and biting as the first light touch of frost. Miss Deborah did not answer, she was not looking at her sister, but beyond into the fast fading daylight where the trees, now bare, and their leaves blown about by the wind, were in the chilly breeze of a November evening. Certain words were repeating themselves again and again within her bewildered brain.

"If I had been your son you could not have treated me with more consideration."

SAID "SCAT" TO THE LION.
And the King of Beasts Ran Like Any Other Old Cat.

We were on the deck of the P. and O. steamer Caledonia, nosing our way among the coral reefs of the Red Sea. I was falling into a doze, lulled by the rich, mellow monotone of the English voices around me, when I was awakened by a remark of the General's.

"Oh, a lion is nothing but a big, wild pussy cat, after all. He will fight if he is hungry or attacked, but he is by no means a natural fighter like a tiger or a grizzly."

"Oh, come now, General," objected a voice.

"It is so," insisted the first speaker. "I'll never forget my first lion; but I've never been really afraid of one since."

"How as that?" "Tell us the story," "Let's have it," came in a chorus from the group. The General took a long pull on his cheroot and began.

"It was when I was a Junior Lieutenant. We had been having some pretty stiff work in India, and when things settled down a party of us applied for leave of absence to go over to Africa lion-hunting. We got it, and came down here to Aden, then crossed over to the African coast, in an Arab dhow, made up our party of guides, beaters, carriers, and so on, and started for a point in the foothills where our guides assured us the lions were thicker than dogs in Constantinople."

We had been out three or four days when we picked up near a small river which the guides said was in the center of the lion district. We were all youngsters, and none of us had ever seen a lion outside the zoo, so each of us naturally wanted to get the first glimpse of the so-called monarch of the Forest. During the afternoon I had been exploring the banks of the stream, and had discovered a pool.

I drove the water down the bank and plunged into the stream. The water was glorious, and I enjoyed floundering in it to the bottom. There was a clump of big boulders just in the center of the pool, and I swam over to them and sat down on a small rock to rest. I had remained perfectly quiet for about five minutes when the advanced guard of a swarm of black flies discovered me, and I looked longingly over at my clothes.

The flies nearly tumbled off the rock for their curious nosing about my garments, was a lion, which, to my excited fancy, made Sir Edward Landseer's bronze ones in Trafalgar Square seem like babies.

I sat very still and held my breath. The beast poked about my garments for a bit, and then, horror of horrors! he suddenly tumbled off the rock, prepared to go to sleep. In the meantime, the black flies began to arrive and settle on my naked back. I took it for granted that they were about to be swarmed by a lion as I lay there, and I could hear him crashing through the underbrush for a quarter of a mile, quite as frightened as I had been.

I sat down and laughed, and returned to camp. The next day one of our party shot a lion, which the guides claimed was the same which I had seen. He was only an ordinary sized lion, but then I had my clothes on, and he was dead."

WHAT GOES INTO TOBACCO.
Some of the Things Which are Sometimes Used in Britain to Improve the Quality.

Why is tobacco so often highly scented? asks the London Lancet. Is it not reasonable to suppose that in many cases it is to mask an inferior quality which otherwise would be manifest? That the treatment of tobacco with various essence and flavors is practised there can be little doubt, and every intelligent person knows that in by far the majority of instances the peculiar aroma of the tobacco is entirely lost, and does not naturally belong to the tobacco leaf at all. We have strong reasons for believing that the damage of tobacco with highly scented or aromatic compounds may give rise to real injury to health. This matter becomes more serious when we consider the large quantity of cheap and nasty cigarettes that are smoked by the army and navy of the present day. We have been prompted to consult some of these mysterious though useful books which are described to contain "several thousand receipts for the preparation of important and most useful discoveries in chemical technology, and their prac-

tical application in the arts and the industries"—in other words, those books that deal with trade dodges, and we find that they are strewed with some valuable and altogether encouraging information. Here we find various formulae for the improvement of inferior qualities of tobacco and for the removal of any disagreeable smell and taste that may characterize them. In these interesting operations we find that the use of the following articles is considered of great value: Tongue bean, juniper berries, coriander seeds, storax, carilla bark, angelica root, cinnamon blossoms, hadiane, cloves, saltpetre, cassia, glycerine, licorice root, rosewood, sugar, bay leaves, walnut leaves, green oranges, oil of lemon, amber, vanilla, bergamot, nutmeg, balsam, cardamom, cubeb, saffrair, galangal, calamus root, etc. It is not improbable that one or other of the substances in this really formidable list, especially if used in excess, would, when submitted to destructive distillation, in pipe or cigarette, give rise to volatile products of a much more injurious character than those due to the combustion of pure unscented tobacco.

PERSONAL POINTERS.
A Few Items About Some of the Great

Ruskin's favorite recreation is chess, and he devotes his evenings to it. Chess is also a favorite game with George Meredith.

Pope Leo, it is said, is about to found an international Catholic university at Assisi, the little Umbrian town, where St. Francis has his shrine.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson-Burnett, for the first time in several years, is occupying her home in Washington. Of late years she has lived abroad.

Verne is still busy writing two romances a year, though he publishes only one. He goes to bed at 9, is up at 4 and from that hour till noon he is at work.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland enjoyed her first state ball on New Year's Day. Her partner in her first official dance was M. de Struve, the Russian Ambassador, formerly Minister to Washington.

C. P. Villiers, "Father of the House of Commons," who has just celebrated his 95th birthday, has represented Wolverhampton uninterruptedly for 62 years.

Mrs. Charlotte Van Cleave, who is now living in Minneapolis, was the first white child born in the vast northwestern territory. She will be 78 years old next June.

Jose Echegaray, Spain's great playwright, is 64 years old. He is an engineer and a mathematician. He was once a minister of state. He has written fifty-two plays.

King Humbert of Italy is the most heavily insured man in the world. The amount of insurance he carries is \$7,500,000. The late czar Alexander III. was insured for \$5,000,000.

There is no foundation for the report that the Duke of Connaught, will on an early date, be raised to the rank of field marshal. His royal highness has no wish to obtain a latter at present.

Queen Victoria, for all her 77 years is yet overtopped in point of age by four other monarchs of Europe—the Pope, the Grand Duke of Luxembourg, the King of Denmark, and the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar.

M. Gaston Paris, of the Academie Francaise has struck a deadly blow against Wagner's plots, in declaring that many of Wagner's plots are not German, but are of Italian origin.

France's senate, which sits in the Luxembourg palace, has struck against having any more statues of bald-headed poets set up in the Luxembourg gardens. It draws the line at the hairless head of the poet laureate, Theophile Theodore de Banville, Henri Murger and Leonote de Lisle, being also bald.

THE WORLD'S DRY DOCKS.
More Than One-Half of Them Owned by Great Britain.

The total number of dry docks in the world is 622, of which Great Britain owns or controls about 56 per cent. of the entire number, 266 being with in the confines of England, Ireland, and Scotland, while she has at least 16 in Australia, 15 in China, 30 in India and the Fast India islands, 2 in Africa, 12 in Canada, 2 in the West Indies, and 3 at Malta. The remainder are divided among twenty-one other nations, the United States having 63, France, 60, Germany, 32, Spain, 14, Holland, 13, Italy, 13, Sweden, 13, and Belgium 11. In England the naval dock yards at Chatham contain seven docks with from 1-12 to 33 feet of water on the sills. At Portsmouth there are nine dry docks having from 33 1-2 to 41 1-2 feet of water; at Devonport there are three docks with from 27 3-4 to 35 1-2 feet of water; at Queenstown there are two docks with 32 1-2 feet of water. The two private docks at Tilbury on the lower Thames have respectively 30 and 35 feet of water.

The dry dock in connection with the Empress Dock at Southampton is the largest single graving dock in the world, being 751 feet long, 88 1-2 feet wide, and having a depth of 18 1-2 feet. Its capacity is fourteen and a half million gallons, which, with ship in, can be emptied in from one to two hours. Russia has three large docks at Kronstadt, capable of holding the largest vessels. France has on the north coast at Havre two dry docks, each with 28 1-2 feet of water on the sills, and at Cherbourg there are three docks with 27 feet, and one with 37 feet of water. On the south coast, Toulon there are two docks, with 30 feet of water each, and two with 32 feet of water each. Spain has a graving dock at Ferrol with 12 1-2 feet of water on the sill; Italy has two docks at Genoa with 28 and 31 feet respectively, and two at Spezzia with 28 and 30 feet respectively. Greece has one dock at Piræus with 32 3-4 feet, and one at Venice with 28 feet of water; Austria has two docks at Pola with 27 3-4 and 32 feet of water. Turkey has a dock at Constantinople with 30 feet of water, and England has at Malta two docks with 33 1-2 and 35 1-2 feet of water. Canada has a dock at Esquimaux, B.C., with 25 1-2 feet, and another at Lewis (on St. Lawrence) with 25 1-2 feet, while the graving dock at Halifax, N.S., which was opened in September, 1899, is one of the largest docks of its kind on this continent, and can be adapted to vessels 601 feet long.

ONLY MILITARY BULLIES.
TWO AUSTRIAN OFFICERS ASSAULT A DEFENCELESS MAN.

The Following Story Illustrates the Spirit of Militarism in its Conduct Toward Civilians in Germany.

An unusual number of outrages by officers has been reported in the Austrian and German dailies recently. The principals in an encounter at Olmutz were Lieut.-Col. Strauss and Lieut. Ganser, of the Ninety-third Austrian Infantry, and Dr. Meitner, an editor, Meitner and his friend, the actor Tachauer, were in a music hall one evening when the two officers were interrupting the performance with shouts and jeers. The proprietor begged them to be quiet, but they persisted in shouting comments and criticisms on the performance. Eventually Meitner, who sat at the next table, requested them to allow others in their part of the room, to hear the actors. The officers called Meitner a foul name and became more uproarious. When Meitner left the hall, in disgust, the officers followed him for the avowed purpose of cutting him down, but somewhere between their table and the door they missed him, and he reached home in safety.

WANTED TO FIGHT.
The next day two officers called on Meitner at his office, and demanded, in behalf of Strauss and Ganser, that he publish in his newspaper an apology for his conduct, and also for an allusion to the affair in his columns that morning. Meitner said he had been the sufferer throughout the disturbance in the music hall and that he had nothing to apologise for; nevertheless, for the sake of peace, he would apologise if the officers would do the same. Otherwise he would not apologise, and, moreover, if molested in any way, he would challenge the officers to fight.

Apparently the officers had gained what they wanted, for Meitner was willing to fight. But in this particular case it happened that the commissioned gentleman had caught a Tartar for Meitner was a quick man with the sword and an exact man with the pistol. Consequently the usual bad luck of the officer for a duel was lacking. Strauss and Ganser decided apparently that it would be wiser and safer to seek revenge outside of the field of honor. They consulted with their fellow officers in the afternoon as to the best course. During the consultation a messenger from Meitner announced that the editor would send his representative to the Casino the next afternoon. That was as much as to say that Meitner was ready for a duel and would proceed to arrange his affairs for it. Thereupon Strauss and Ganser formed their plan to frustrate any arrangement looking for a fair fight. They would waylay their man on the street. They would cut him down, and then escape with their honour fully avenged.

THEIR COWARDLY ASSAULT.
In the evening these two men of action sought their victim in the principal theater and found him. After the performance they followed him until he turned away from the crowd, and then they set upon him with drawn swords. Now, as already suggested, Meitner was a fighter. When he felt one slash on his left arm, and another on his right shoulder, he whirled and brought his walking stick down on Ganser's head. In another instant he had run in on the officer, and with a from him a heavy riding whip, which the officer had intended to use at the same time with his sword. He struck Ganser for a full blow, and then, with the butt of the whip, then a spin from out of Meitner's hand, and another cut from Ganser dashed the walking stick to the ground. The two officers then crowded the editor back and fought him for two minutes, dealing blow on blow, their swords against his, with blood to the ground, a doctor ran up and began to examine his wounds. The officers, for some reason, spared Meitner, and after a while, the two officers then crowded the editor back and fought him for two minutes, dealing blow on blow, their swords against his, with blood to the ground, a doctor ran up and began to examine his wounds. The officers, for some reason, spared Meitner, and after a while, the two officers then crowded the editor back and fought him for two minutes, dealing blow on blow, their swords against his, with blood to the ground, a doctor ran up and began to examine his wounds.

CHANGED CONDITIONS.
Pshaw! isn't it cold? exclaimed Meitner. But you are one of the men who were wishing for an old-fashioned winter. Well, it is a condition, and not a theory which comforts me now.

ONE-SIDED.
What doctor's treating you, Grunpitz? Treating me! Three of them come here regularly. They blow my side every night. I'm doing all the treating.

THE LAST STAGE.
Is Miss Oldly out of the matrimonial market yet? No, but she's on the remnant counter.

Weak boards for eastern coasters in good repute as thief catchers in England, since a burglar fleeing from a jewelry store in London was caught through one and was hauled out to the water and arrested.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts heads the list in a vote for the most popular man in England, outside of the royal family, just taken by a London newspaper. Ellen Terry and Adeline Patti come next, followed by Lady Warwick and Lady Henry Somerset.

Germany's Minister to Tokio, Dr. von Kameke, is a person non grata to the Japanese by slashing a native student across the face with his whip while he was in the city street, in 1899.

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A PUBLIC EXECUTIONER

M. DEIBLER, OF PARIS, HAS GUILLOTINED 502 CRIMINALS.

Something About the Executioner of France Who Held the Position Thirty-Nine Years—Will Soon Retire to Private Life.

The man in France who has probably killed more human beings than any other person in the world, unless those 2,000 rebellious Mussulmans who were executed in the Northwestern province of China a few months ago were decapitated by one man, which is not likely, is soon to renounce his trade of blood and retire to private life. In other words, M. Deibler, popular known as "Monsieur de Paris," is to resign from his office as the public executioner of France with a record of 502 official deaths to his credit.

Speaking of his retirement the *Figaro* says editorially: "He is very old, his hand trembles, and his extensive services should give him the right to rest. His achievements are known to all; he has dealt more than 500 wounds, all of which have been fatal, but not to him. Late in life he had no longer the skill, the vim of his youth."

"At this 502nd execution at Nancy the other day he came near bungling the guillotine; and the people of that province are very particular. In a few days, possibly even to-morrow, the gruesome identity of 'Monsieur de Paris' will have fallen upon another than M. Deibler, who will retire from the world, known only as 'M. Moreau,' a good, honest citizen, living on a small, yet sufficient income."

A HEADSMAN THIRTY-NINE YEARS

M. Deibler has been an executioner for thirty-nine years. From 1858 to 1893 he assisted Roch, his predecessor, in eighty-two executions, and then became "executioner des hautes œuvres" himself. He is now seventy-three years of age, and such a term is not unreasonable. He is said to be the most popular "bourreau" that France has ever had, and he has very seldom been placed in an embarrassing position at the scaffold.

He carefully tests the guillotine beforehand, and even again at the last moment, just before the execution. The knife he keeps in his own possession at his home. The different places in France appointed for executions have each their own scaffolds. In journeying to and from an execution M. Deibler carries the knife with him in a small black case of leather made for the purpose. This case once seen is never forgotten. The memory of its deeds seem to haunt one.

M. Deibler seemed to have a strange almost supernatural power over his intended victims, and it rarely happens that he meets with any resistance. When he does the police are there to do his bidding, but he usually insists on managing the refractory criminal himself.

In personal appearance M. Deibler has been an ideal "Monsieur de Paris," with his black beard, iron gray hair, dark mournful eyes, and gray pale visage. He always dresses in black, with long frock coat and tall silk hat. His domestic life has been quiet, as might be expected of a man who was a delicate, refined and well-read woman, hardly the spouse that one would expect to find in the home of "Monsieur de Paris."

It has been reported that she was a descendant of the famous Samson, who beheaded Louis XVI. That is a mistake, Samson had but one son, who was named Henri, and who was Roch's predecessor until 1848, when he retired from office, with rather an uneasy conscience. After fifteen or twenty years he published the famous "Memoirs de Samson." Mme. Deibler was the daughter of the executioner of Algiers.


SNOWBALL, RUNAWAY, SUICIDE.

Peter Joseph Dreis was the oldest druggist in St. Paul, Minn., and one of the city's leading politicians. His son, 13 years old, threw a snowball at a man in a cutter the other day, and it struck the horse, causing it to run away. This runaway resulted directly in three other runaways, in which much damage was done. Two of the injured persons called at the drug store, and demanded damages. Without making any answer Mr. Dreis walked directly into the office at the rear of the store, put a revolver behind his right ear, and fired. Death was instantaneous. Mr. Dreis has been in the drug business here forty years.

THE BRITISH GRENADIERS.

This Quickstep is Said to Date From the Sixteenth Century.

That fine old English quickstep, "The British Grenadiers," is usually considered to be the peculiar property of the Grenadier Guards; but such is not the case. The march is used by the artillery engineers, and by all the fusilier regiments as well. Originally the air, which dates from the sixteenth century, was played only by those regiments which were armed with the grenade; that is to say, by the artillery, the engineers, and the Royal Fusiliers—the Grenadier Guards only received their title after Waterloo. The words of the song were composed about



Any Woman

If she is troubled by any of the following complaints, she will find relief in using this Compound.

Compound

The "A. M. C." is a powerful medicine, and will cure all the above complaints. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and is sold by all druggists.

the year 1690, and contain a reference to "fuses"—often misspelled "fuses"; they were really fuses, that is, muskets—and to "hand grenades." The Twelfth Lancers, for some reason nicknamed "The Purple Twelfth," have a curious and unique custom, called the "Penance." This consists of the playing by the band every night throughout the year, after the last post, the trumpet call which signifies the time for going to bed—the Spanish Chant, the Vesper Hymn and the Russian national anthem. During the Peninsular war, the regiment is said to have sacked a convent, and as a punishment for this sacrilegious proceeding, the authorities imposed the performance of the Spanish Chant by way of atonement. The Vesper Hymn is played in accordance with the conditions upon which the widow of an officer presented new instruments to the band about a hundred years ago. But the origin of playing the Russian anthem is shrouded in mystery.

An Historical Competition

A LARGE LIST OF VALUABLE PRIZES OFFERED FOR CORRECT ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS ASKED.

Will You Be One of the Successful Winners? The Inducement is Great and the Outlay Small.

1. In what year was Victoria made Queen of England.
2. In what year did the Battle of Waterloo take place.
3. In what year did the Battle of Quebec Heights occur.
4. In what year did Quebec City surrender to the English which ended French rule in Canada.
5. In what year was the British North America Act passed.

The Ladies' Journal will give free to the first person sending a correct answer to all the above questions, the first prize (the bicycle) in the list below. The sender of the second set of correct answers, another bicycle, equal to the first, and so on till all these first prizes are given away.

THE FIRST PRIZES.

- Number one.—A handsome up-to-date, high grade bicycle, by a well known maker, ladies or gentlemen's wheel as you prefer.
- Two to Seven.—Each Ten Dollars in Gold.
- Eight to Fifteen.—Each Seven Dollars in Gold.
- Sixteen to Forty-nine.—Each Five Dollars in Gold.
- Fifty to Fifty-nine.—Each another Bicycle, same as No. 1.
- Sixty to Sixty-nine.—Each Two Dollars and a half in Gold.
- After these prizes will follow the middle list. To the sender of the middle set of correct answers in the whole competition, counting all the correct sets of answers from first to last, will be given Number One of these.

MIDDLE LIST OF PRIZES.

- Number One.—A thoroughly up-to-date Bicycle, same as Nos. 1, 50 and 51 in first list.
- Two to Twenty-five.—Each a set of one dozen best heavy plated Tea or Dinner Knives.
- Twenty-six to Forty.—Each Ten Dollars in Gold.
- Forty-one to Fifty-nine.—Each a Ladies' Handsome Gold Watch.
- Sixty and Sixty-one.—Each a Bicycle same as described for Nos. 1, 50 and 51 in first list.
- Sixty-two to One Hundred.—Each a half dozen silver plated Forks.

Then will follow the consolation prizes, when to the sender of the last set of correct answers will be given No. one (the bicycle), and so on counting from the last received up to one hundred, when each sender of correct answers up to one hundred inclusive will be given the prizes as per this list of LAST OR CONSOLATION PRIZES.

- No. one.—A Bicycle, same as No. one in first list.
- Two to Seventeen.—Each a handsome silver plated Tea set of 4 pieces.
- Eighteen to Thirty.—Each a handsome Gem Ring.
- Thirty-one to Thirty-five.—Each Ten Dollars in Gold.
- Thirty-six to Fifty.—Each Three Dollars in Cash.
- Fifty-one to Sixty.—Each Five Dollars in Cash.
- Sixty-two to Eighty-two.—A fine Gold Gem Ring.
- Eighty-three to Ninety.—Each Seven Dollars in Cash.
- Ninety-one to One Hundred.—Each a fine Gold Watch.

Each person competing must send one dollar for one year's subscription to THE LADIES' JOURNAL, which is an old established and widely circulated monthly publication. It consists of thirty-six large pages, with all the latest fashions well illustrated, serial and short stories, department, our boys and girls, household and domestic, in short something to interest every member of the family. It is well worth the subscription price, even if you do not get a prize, but all the prizes offered above will be given. No charges of any kind will be exacted from prize winners.

Any person competing any number of times, but a dollar must be sent with each set of answers and the Journal will be sent for a year to any desired address.

All five questions must be answered correctly to secure any prize. The competition will remain open from now till last day of April next. Ten days will be allowed after date of closing for letters to reach the Journal office from distant points, but must not be later than April 30th, 1897. The decision of the publishers of The Ladies' Journal must be considered final.

Full names and addresses of winners of prizes will be given in the next number of the Journal. No winner's name will be published, however, if a request is made not to do so.

Address and make all orders payable to The Ladies' Journal, Toronto, Canada.

PRINCE OF WALES BUYING LAND.

The Prince of Wales is buying large tracts of land in the Dartmoor district, apparently intending to form an extensive deer forest and hunting region. To obtain the necessary purchase money he has through his agents disposed of South African and other securities. There are signs of a marked clearing up in the Prince's financial affairs. Any sums he owed to Baron Hirsch, Sir Albert Sassoon, and others have been paid off. These debts never amounted to anything like the large sums generally reported. The Prince is now able to invest largely in land.

HOPE ENTHRONED.

LIFE PROLONGED AND ITS USEFULNESS GREATLY EXTENDED.

The Ruthless Hand Of Nature Permits Only The Survival of the Strongest—But Medical Science Secures The Survival of the Weakest.

From the Cornwall Standard.

The science and art of medicine holds a unique place in the esteem of the entire civilized world, because by a judicious application of progressive science relative to the art of healing struggle for health. The profession of medicine we may safely say, is no sine-cure triumph and successes are reaped daily by the million. Those who are in the vanguard of this movement are our greatest benefactors. Their discoveries are a boon to humanity; they give relief to the thousands who would have dragged out a miserable and more or less brief existence. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills has earned and enjoys the gratitude of untold numbers who were on the verge of isolation or death, because their case defied the skill of the ordinary medical practitioner. The ruthless hand of nature permits only the survival of the strongest, but the tender ministrations of medical science, as exemplified in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, secure the survival of the weakest, which is in harmony with the divine injunction. "We then that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak and not please ourselves."

Amateur skills have given strength to the apparently hopelessly weak and debilitated constitutions, enervated health and strength, thereby increasing every value and enhancing every joy. In substantiation of the reputed merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills read the following testimonial. Samuel Neil, of the village of Lancaster, is one of the best known men of the county. For three successive winters, says Mr. Neil, "I suffered from the exhausting effect of these attacks. I was unable to attend to my business half of the time. The last attack I was in December, 1895. It was the most prolonged and the subsequent effect the most trying. All the winter of 1896 I was under medical care and was very frail appearance. My weakness was so pronounced that I became a victim of weak turns, and even with the assistance of a cane I was unable to walk. Attempts to walk were risky, and often to be regretted. I was troubled with a dizziness in the head, and rendered locomotion very difficult. I had pains in my shoulders, something like articular rheumatism in its fluctuations and severity. After a five weeks treatment, I was not any better, in fact the doctor gave me very little encouragement. He said I had palpitation of the heart and I felt so weak that my hope of recovery was about nil. About the first of May I determined to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. From day by day my pains vanished into imperceptibility, and I began to feel myself again. The improvement continued with unexampled rapidity. I am increasing in flesh and in the general signs of good health, and I unhesitatingly attribute my recovery to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I have built up the nerves, and thus drive disease from the system. In hundreds of cases where I have failed, thus establishing the claim that they are a marvel among the triumphs of modern medical science. The genuine Pink Pills are sold in boxes, bearing the full trade mark, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.' Protect yourself from imposition by refusing any pill that does not bear the registered trade mark around the box."

ABOUT COOKING VEGETABLES.

A vegetable should always be perfectly fresh. It takes twice the time to cook if it is stale. It at all wilted it should be placed in cold water in the ice box for half an hour or longer, according to its condition. It should be thoroughly washed to remove all foreign substances. It should never be salted until entirely or nearly cooked. Those who have never tried this method have lost half the delicious sweet flavor of fresh corn, peas, asparagus, beans, carrots, onions, etc.

Turnips.—One half hour or longer. Beets.—One hour if young, three hours if old. Parsnips.—Forty minutes. Potatoes.—Twenty minutes. String beans.—Thirty minutes. Lima beans.—Forty minutes. Asparagus.—Twenty five minutes; longer at the end of the season. Cabbage.—Twenty minutes. Cauliflower.—Twenty minutes. Peas.—Twenty minutes. Spinach.—Twenty minutes. Green corn.—Fifteen minutes.

A WONDERFUL WATERSPOUT.

On the night of the 25th of November last a waterspout burst over the city of Povocono, on the island of Saint Michael, one of the Azores, and according to the report accompanying a petition for aid, which has been sent abroad, almost in an instant the deluge of water rose above the roofs of the low houses. The houses of thousands were destroyed, a great loss of life occurred, and on many to the sea the water glowed a broad, deep channel nine miles long.

WOMEN STATION AGENTS.

In Victoria, N.S.W., women have now been substituted for men at no fewer than 200 railway stations. The result has been a saving of £30,000 per year in salaries. The average wage paid to a station mistress is £28 per year, whereas men used to receive £150.

IF YOU ARE SUBJECT TO CRAMPS.

You know how important it is to have a prompt remedy on hand. Nervilene—nerve pain cure—has a wonderful and immediate influence upon this malady. It relieves in a minute the cramp. Pleasant to the taste, and the best remedy in the world for pain.

HE KNEW BETTER.

I think, said the minister's wife, that you ought to cultivate more vehemence in your elocution. You mean that I ought to make more noise!

I believe that might help to make your sermons more popular. I doubt it very much. In fact, I'm afraid that method would have the opposite effect and send some members of the congregation away with an unfavorable impression.

I don't see why. You know, my dear, that most people are liable to be ill-natured when they have just been awakened from a sound sleep.

A cooking school teacher says that she finds it much easier to teach boys to cook than to teach girls. The boys learn more quickly, and are more interested and attentive at the lessons. This, of course, ought not to be so, but others than this cooking teacher have said the same thing. Boys, too, learn to sew very readily, and sew extremely well when they make the effort to learn at all.

WHAT DR. A. E. SALTER SAYS.

Buffalo, N.Y.—Gents.—From my personal knowledge, gained in observing the effect of your Shiloh's Cure in cases of advanced Consumption, I am prepared to say it is the most remarkable remedy that has ever been brought to my attention. It has certainly saved many from Consumption.

"I hold to the theory that a man has the right to do what he pleases with his own money." "Of course you do. You are single."

INJURY AND NEGLIGENCE.

He Failed in Health and Strength—His Kidneys Ached and He Took Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Deseronto, Feb. 15, (Special).—Among business people here, and especially by his fellow workmen great interest has been taken in the case of Mr. James Stokes, who for the past fifteen years has been shipper for the Rathbun Company.

Lately he had run down in health and strength to the point of being compelled to quit work and his recovery now as the result of using Dodd's Kidney Pills, is the talk of the town. On seeing Mr. Stokes, he said:—

"From over lifting and strain I suffered greatly from kidney trouble, being unable to do my work. After all else had failed, I used Dodd's Kidney Pills, from the first dose, I got relief, and hundreds of people here can vouch for my cure."

I'd rather be most any man in history's class or fame's bright band. Than Atlas for he always had A world of trouble on his hands.

CATARH CAN NOT BE CURED.

With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they can not reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease and in order to cure it you must take internal remedy, and act directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Use Catarrh Cure is a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription of the best blood purifier, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonial free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75c.

His mood was very much the same. No matter what he saw; He sighed for sunshine till it came, And then abused the thaw.

WOMAN, WHY?

You Have Sallow Skin, Pimples, Eruptions, Discolorations.—Why resort to Face Creams and Powders to Hide the Effects?

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills Regulated the System and Restored to the Cheek the Healthy Rosy Bloom and Peach Blush of Youth.

Disorders like these arise from sluggish liver. From one to two pills a dose, will clarify and purify the complexion in short order. Dr. Agnew's pills at all druggists. See that you get what you ask for. 20c. for 40 doses.

THE QUEEN'S PREACHER.

Etiquette is to be observed in preaching before the Queen. No personal reference to her Majesty is permissible, a pure Gospel discourse being the rule, delivered as though she was not present. Many have tried to evade those rules. The Queen likes and enjoys a plain, practical discourse, selected from the lessons or Gospel of the day, to occupy about 20 minutes in delivery. Questions of the day, and above all, politics must be entirely excluded.



DISEASE DOES NOT STAND STILL.

Every one is either growing better or worse.

How is it with you?

You are suffering from

KIDNEY, LIVER OR URINARY TROUBLES.

Have tried doctors and medicine without avail, and have become disgusted.


DON'T GIVE UP!

Safe Cure

Thousands now well, but once like you, say so. Give us honest medicine on time and cure.

Accept no substitutes.

Write for free literature blank to Dr. Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N.Y.



Scott's Emulsion

Of Cod-Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites

is the best known preventive to serious lung trouble. It supplies just the kind of needed fat, prevents useless waste of tissue, makes rich blood, and fortifies the body against attack. You should take it at once if you feel weak, have no appetite, or are losing flesh.

Sole and Retail all druggists.

"Does your wife call you as many pet names as she did when you were first married?" "Er—not as many pet ones."

SAFE, SURE, PAINLESS.

Just what you need if you are troubled by aching corns. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor acts in this way. It makes no sore spots, acts speedily, removing the worst corn in twenty-four hours. Putnam's Corn Extractor, the only sure corn cure.

"Dorothy is much encouraged about her literary ambitions." "Why?" "She has sold anything." "No; but her handwriting is getting worse and worse."

For Constipation take Kart's Clover Root Tea, the great Blood Purifier. Cures Headache, Nervousness, Eruptions on the Face, and makes the head clear as a bell.

Piles Cured in 3 to 6 Nights—Itching, Burning Skin Diseases Relieved in One Day.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure all cases of itching piles in from three to six nights. One application brings comfort. For itched and bleeding piles it is perfect. Also cures letter scum, eczema, barber's itch and all eruptions of the skin. Relieves in a day. 50c. a tin.

THE OFFICIAL BIRDCATCHER.

Berlin pays a salary to a professional birdcatcher, who keeps scientific and educational institutions supplied with birds. Birds' nests and eggs, and he is the only man in the empire permitted to do so.

Stop that Cough! Take warning, it may lead to Consumption. A 25c. bottle of Shiloh's Cure may save your life.

"Is he a scientific fighter?" "Scientific!" echoed the pugilist contemptuously. "Why he couldn't parse a single sentence of his challenge!"

Shiloh's Consumption Cure cures more other ailments. It is the leading Cough Cure, and no home should be without it. Pleasant to take and goes right to the spot.

THE FRENCH QUEENS.

Of 67 Queens of France only 18 have died without leaving their histories a record of misery. Eleven were divorced, two executed, nine died young, seven were soon widowed, three cruelly treated, three exiled; the poisoned and broken-hearted make up the rest.

A MINISTER'S DESIRE.


"I Wish All to Know What a Blessing Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Cure is." "Catarrh" it Relieves in Ten Minutes.



GIVE ONE SHORT PUFF

Rev. A. D. Buckley, of Buffalo, writes:—"I wish all to know what a blessing Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Cure is in case of Catarrh. I have been troubled with this disease for years, but the first time I used this remedy I received most delightful relief, and now regard myself entirely cured after the use of the remedy two months. It is desirable to use and very refreshing."

WOOD & PHOTO ENGRAVING
J. J. JONES & CO.
6 & 8 ADAM STREET, N.W. TORONTO



Canada Permanent LOAN AND SAVINGS CO.

Subscribed Capital - \$5,000,000
Paid-up Capital - 2,000,000
Assets, over - 12,000,000

Head Office—Toronto St., Toronto.
Branch Office—Winnipeg, Man.; Vancouver, B.C.

The ample resources of this Company enable it to make advances on Real Estate without delay, at low rates of interest, and on the most favorable terms of repayment. Loans granted on Improved Farms and on Productive Town and City Property. Mortgages and Municipal Debentures Purchased. Applications may be made through the Company's Local Agents, or at the Office of the Company.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

WILL RUN SETTLERS' TRAINS FROM TORONTO EVERY TUESDAY DURING MARCH AND APRIL AT 9:00 P.M.

(Should sufficient business offer)

TO MANITOBA AND THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST


A Colonist Steamer will be attached to Pacific Express due to leave Toronto at 12:30 p.m. (sundays) on these dates.

Ask or write for "SETTLERS' GUIDE."




Watson's Cough Drops

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Watson, M.D., Toronto.



NEW & 2ND MACHINERY


TORONTO, CANADA



A NEVER FAILING REMEDY

For Weak and Inflamed Eyes, or Chronic Granulation of the Lids, Ulceration of the Glands

Sole Sale by all Druggists



KNITTING MACHINES

OLD AND RELIABLE

Established 1875

THIS IS FOR YOU—Clothe your family from head to foot with our

MONEY MAKER


PRICES ONLY \$15, \$20, \$30

ORELMAN BROS. - Georgetown, Ont.



THE MONEY MAKER

RIBBING MACHINE




Safe Cure

Thousands now well, but once like you, say so. Give us honest medicine on time and cure.

Accept no substitutes.

Write for free literature blank to Dr. Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N.Y.



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Accept no substitutes.

Write for free literature blank to Dr. Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N.Y.

Did it Ever

.. Strike You?

That it don't pay to buy your

GARDEN SEEDS

IN PAPERS when you can get them in BULK for less than HALF the money, and guaranteed fresh and new. Dutch sets are in. Don't delay, but put it down on your order paper NOW for the next trip to town.



Baby Carriages, Children's Wagons, Wheelbarrows and Tricycles.

Yours for toilet soap.

W. W. BOLE.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1897.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Thos. Jones, of Brandon, was at the dining hall on Monday.

Mr. Robt. Riddell returned home from his trip east on Tuesday.

A. P. Jeffery and E. L. Sait, both of Winnipeg, were in town on Tuesday.

Geo. M. Aikman, representing E. L. Dreyer, of Winnipeg, was here one day this week.

Ed. H. Smith, Winnipeg, and T. G. Chaffin, Guelph, were guests at the dining hall on Monday.

Wm. H. Lishman, of Toronto, and R. J. Henderson, Winnipeg, registered at the dining hall on Wednesday.

Mr. Geo. Wilson, representing Love & McAllister, wholesale stationers, Winnipeg, was in town on Wednesday.

Mr. Jno. Thompson, section foreman west of Moose Jaw, will likely be transferred to the Caron section in the near future.

The C. P. R. trackmen have received an advance of 10 cents per day, the increase to date from April 1st. Their wages are now the same as they were before the reduction of a year or so ago.

Mr. Armstrong of Orangeville, Ont., brother to our genial waterman, Mr. Wm. Armstrong, arrived in town one day last week, and will be in charge of one of the water carts during the summer months.

The amount subscribed by the province of Manitoba to the India famine fund is estimated to total over \$20,000. In proportion to population it is the highest contribution from any province in Canada.

Preparations are being made to fittingly celebrate this joyous Easter festival by decorating St. John's church with bowers and plants. Choral Eucharist (Woodward) at 11 o'clock, a. m.; Festival Catechism at 3 p. m.; Festival Evensong at 7 p. m.

The following lands are withdrawn from the list advertised by the Manitoba and North West Loan Co., the change being too late for this week: S. E. 24, 17, 26; N. E. 28, 16, 27; S. E. 10, 18, 27; N. W. 22, 18, 28; N. W. 14, 15, 25; N. E. 15, 15, 25.

It is currently reported at Medicine Hat, says the News, that the Chicago Burlington & Quincy railroad has purchased the Lethbridge and Great Falls narrow gauge line, and will broaden gauge the line in a short time. What obj. of the Burlington has in acquiring the narrow gauge line is not stated.

A Chinese special passed through town on Saturday, with about two hundred Chinamen aboard, all of whom are said to be en route for Cuba. Another train load of about one hundred laid over in the yard until yesterday, pending the arrival of their entry papers from Chicago, when they departed over the Soo line.

The annual Easter meeting will be held in St. John's church next Wednesday, April 21st, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving and passing the church accounts, electing wardens, vestrymen, auditors and lay delegates to the Synod, and transacting all other business usual at Easter meetings. Every male worshiper in the church, having been baptized, being of the full age of eighteen years, is entitled to attend and to vote.

R. A. Knapp, a hood agent of St. Paul, was here one day this week.

Look out for fresh apples and rhubarb next week at Thos. Healey's confectionery store.

Fireman Dick Rhoden, formerly of the Moose Jaw division, but now of the Winnipeg run, spent Sunday last in town renewing old acquaintances.

Const. Glend was in town from head quarters for a few days this week, attending court in connection with the trial of Morrell for setting a prairie fire last summer.

A parlor social will be held at the residence of Mrs. Gass on Tuesday, April 27th, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian church. Everybody welcome.

The attention of shareholders of the Cemetery Co. is directed to the notice in another column calling a meeting for Monday afternoon, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock in Russell Hall.

Mr. Geo. Armstrong, of Toronto, arrived from the east Thursday morning of last week, and is filling the position in Mr. R. L. Slater's lately occupied by his brother, Sam, who left for Regina.

Engineer J. W. Wellington left for Winnipeg early this week to consult the doctors about his hand, which has been bothering him off and on for a considerable time. He will return in about two weeks.

Jas. A. Calder, Inspector of Territorial schools in the Calgary and Edmonton districts, who has been spending a few weeks at his old home in the city, returned to Regina yesterday afternoon to resume his duties.—Free Press.

F. J. Kinnam, of Pembina, and F. W. Berkshire, of Chicago, United States customs officers, were in town several days this week on official business in connection with the train load of Chinamen held over here since Tuesday. Mr. J. L. Green, customs collector for the Dominion Government at North Portal was also here.

"Did you actually see the shot fired?" asked the judge. "No, sorry, I only heard it," was the evasive reply. "That evidence is not satisfactory," replied the judge sternly; "stand down!" The witness proceeded to leave the box, and directly his back was turned to the judge, he laughed derisively. The judge, indignant at this contempt of court, called him back and asked him how he dared to laugh in court. "Did you see me laugh, your honor?" queried the offender. "No, sir; but I heard you!" was the irate reply. "That evidence is not satisfactory," said Pat, quietly, but with a merry twinkle in his eye. And this time everybody in court laughed heartily except the judge.

Come Now, Try Them!

An offer very reader of THE TIMES should appreciate. This offer stands open until March 1st, and not later. There will be sent to any address in Canada (postpaid), 2 boxes of that famous remedy, "Dr. Allen's Peppery Pills," for the small sum of 25 cents only. Weak men, women and delicate girls, who want blood in their veins, be strong and be in the best of health, should now grasp this wonderful offer in a lifetime. Let us see if you shall take advantage of this price by addressing now and at once. Allison Med. Co., Brockville, Ont.

Y. P. S. C. E. Convention.

The annual joint convention of Christian Endeavorers and Sunday School workers of the North West Territories convened at Grenfell at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. A lengthy programme has been published, and a number of instructive papers on appropriate topics will be read. A discussion on "How to get backward members to take part in a prayer meeting," will be led by Miss Glover, of Moose Jaw. Miss Peters, of Swift Current, will read a ten-minute paper on "Character building," and Mrs. Huntley of the same place will give a similar reading on "Discipline." Mr. J. McKee, B.A., of Moose Jaw, is down for a paper on "Light," and Rev. Mr. Ferrier will deliver a lecture on "When I Want How?"

The following have been appointed by the several Societies as delegates from Moose Jaw: E. Colpitts, Miss M. McLeod, Mrs. A. McGregor, Geo. Kees, Miss Marlett, Miss Battell, W. N. Mitchell, Rev. T. Ferrier, J. McKee, Miss Grayson and Rev. Mr. Wootton.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 Years the Standard.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Indian Department Changes—Police Reductions—Western Interests Will Be Guarded.

It is reported that sweeping changes are about to be made in the Indian Department, involving immense reductions and changes of the staff. The office at Regina is to be abolished altogether and most of the officials there retired. The offices are to be transferred to Winnipeg, where Mr. Forget, who is to be head of the department in the North West will be located. Hon. Mr. Sifton has resolved to effect a tremendous saving in the Indian Department, which has been extravagantly administered.

The Government is contemplating making a great reduction in the Mounted Police. The force is to be cut down to five hundred men, and the number of officers is also to be greatly reduced. It is anticipated that the headquarters of the force will be transferred from Regina to Calgary, although this is not finally settled. Col. Herchmer strongly recommends the change on the grounds that Calgary is a more central point from which to direct the operations of the force.

It is stated that the Public Works Department will build a combined railway and traffic bridge at Edmonton, in which case the town would give \$25,000 towards its construction. The offer will be accepted.

A deputation composed of the western Members waited on the Premier to impress upon the Government the absolute necessity of safeguarding the interests of the west in any arrangement with regard to the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway. Hon. Mr. Sifton was present during most of the interview. A strong case was made out by the deputation. It was intimated to the deputation that the Government was perfectly free up to the present time to adopt any course desired with regard to the railway. Negotiations had been proceeding with the C. P. R. for some time, but nothing definite would be agreed on without absolutely protecting the interests of the west. The whole policy with regard to the west for many years past has been a mistake and the Government will endeavor to reverse that policy and have affairs administered not in the interests of the C. P. R., but in the interests of the settlers. It was intimated that the only conditions on which an agreement would be made with the C. P. R. would be the control of running powers over the Crow's Nest Railway and the control of rates by the government. Then another important concession would be insisted on such as the surrender of clause in the charter saying that rates can only be reduced when the road is earning 10 per cent. on stock. The belief prevails that such concessions can be obtained by the Government giving a bonus of \$10,000 a mile for 325 miles, from Lethbridge to Roseland. From all that can be learned the Government in negotiating with the company is driving a pretty hard bargain. It was pointed out to the deputation that if the Government built the road itself, there would be no lever left to exact better terms from the company.

FREE \$1,840 in PRIZES

as follows—12 Ladies' or Gent's Bicycles Value \$1,200.



"GEORON" guaranteed one of the best wheels made, sold by D. E. Adams, Winnipeg, AND

24 Gold Watches

Value \$600 Ladies' or Gent's size, Hunting Case, Keyless, guaranteed time-keepers, —AND—

12 pairs Silver Cream and Sugar Value \$40.00

A TOTAL VALUE OF \$1,840 Given away in one year FOR



Prizes will be awarded first of each month commencing March 1st. Save your Royal Crown Soap Wrappers and send for particulars.

Royal Crown Soap Co., Winnipeg, Man.

The wrappers of no other soap but Royal Crown, whether made by us or not, will be received.

YOU'LL FIND IT IN WOODWARD'S GUIDE

New Line .. Clocks ..

ALARMS \$150.

Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.

We have still a number of.....

High-Grade Watches

..... Which are selling at Cost,

REPAIRING.

Have your time piece put in order before spring work opens.

Thorough satisfaction guaranteed..... or no pay.....

J. U. MUNNS.

WANTED AT ONCE:

FIRST-CLASS

PANT AND VEST MAKER,

W. N. MITCHELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

NOTICE.

"The Liquor Ordinance 1892 and Amendments thereof," North-West Territories.

The following applications for licenses have been made and will be considered by the Board of License Commissioners for License District No. 4 in the Town Hall, Regina, on Thursday, the 20th day of May, 1897, at 10 o'clock a.m.: A. SMITH—The C. P. R. Dining Hall, Moose Jaw, Hotel License for sale of Beer. D. B. McLEOD—The Aberdeen House, Moose Jaw, Hotel License. J. H. KEAN—The Brunswick Hotel, Moose Jaw, Hotel License. R. H. W. HOLT—The Ottawa Hotel, Moose Jaw, Hotel License. OCTAVIUS FIELD—Field's Block, Moose Jaw, Wholesale License. Dated at Regina this 13th day of April, A. D. 1897. VICTOR DODD, Chief License Inspector

MORTGAGE SALE

OF VALUABLE

Farm Property.

Pursuant to the order and direction of the Honorable Mr. Justice Richardson and under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain registered mortgage made in pursuance of the Territories Real Property Act and amendments thereto, which mortgage will be produced at time of sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction by O. B. Fysh, Esq., auctioneer, at the Ottawa Hotel, in the Town of Moose Jaw, on Monday, the 19th day of April, A. D. 1897, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz: The north-west quarter of Section number sixteen (16) in Township sixteen (16) in Range twenty-five (25) west of the second principal Meridian of the North-West Territories. For terms, further particulars and conditions of sale apply to WM. GRAYSON, Vendor's Advocate, Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

O. B. FYSH, Auctioneer. Dated 23rd March, A. D. 1897. 38-41

Ask your Druggist for



Murray & Lanman's FLORIDA WATER

A DAINTY FLORAL EXTRACT For Stomachic Relief, Toilet and Bath.

M. J. MacLeod

Spring Announcement of New Goods.

This spring we are pleased to be in front again with a much larger and better selected stock than ever, showing almost everything that is new and up to date in all our different lines. We invite you to come in and we will only be too pleased to show you through.

Spring & Summer Suits.



In Men's, Boys' and Children's Spring and Summer Suits our reputation is well known for good fitting, well made, high class clothing. This spring we have some very nobby lines in imported and Canadian tweeds, serges and worsteds. Men's suits ranging from \$40.00 up. Mothers! don't pass us by for boy's clothing. We can suit you. We are showing specials in 2-piece suits, starting at \$1.00 and up.....

Boots and Shoes.

Our stock of new shoes is complete. The style this season far surpasses anything ever shown by us. In ladies' fine kid boots and Oxford ties, in black, chamois and oiled colors, made by the best shoe builders of Canada, in razor, coin and Philadelphia toes.....



MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

A look through this department will readily show you as good an assortment in shirts, underwear, ties, collars and cuffs, etc., as can be seen west of Toronto.....

Hats, Caps, Etc.

M. J. MacLeod,

.....The Reliable Clothier and Outfitter.....

Gentlemen's .. Spring Fashions.

Gentlemen no doubt about this time will be considering the question of a new suit of clothes.

We Can Furnish Latest Fabrics in Scotch and English Goods.

We can furnish the above goods and quote prices as low as you can get anywhere consistent with good workmanship and material.

R. L. SLATER,

The latest in Men's Hats and Caps.

Fashionable Clothier.

WANTED.

Wanted at once, a good laundry girl, and also a first-class vegetable cook. Apply to C. P. R. DINING HALL. 41-43p

HORSES FOR SALE.

A year load of Ontario general purpose horses for sale or to exchange for cattle. Terms arranged to suit purchaser. Apply to J. E. BATELL, Moose Jaw. 40-41p.

WANTED.

Farmers' sons and other industrious persons of fair education to whom \$60 a month would be an inducement, I could also engage a few ladies at their own homes. T. H. LYNCH, Toronto, Ont.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The shareholders of the Cemetery Company are requested to meet in Russell Hall, on Monday evening, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock, to attend to business, requiring immediate attention. H. McLaughlin, President.

FOR SALE.

Seed oats, warranted free from noxious weeds, 25c. per bushel; seed potatoes, 25c. per bushel; hay (well cured slough) \$5.00 per ton. WM. WATSON, 2, 18, 27, Moose Jaw. 41-43

HERDING.

We the undersigned will take in a herd of horses this summer. We will take a bunch from Moose Jaw on May 12th and bring them back in the fall. Terms: \$2.25 per head. We have four sections fenced for pasture. A. and J. WILKIE, Cottonwood P.O., Assa. 39-41p.

BULL FOR SERVICE.

A thoroughbred shorthorn bull, "Thorah Laddie," bred by T. C. Hodgkinson, of Beaurton, Ont., will be kept for service on Sec. 16, Tp. 18, Rg. 26. Terms: \$2.00. Special terms made with those having a number of cows. R. MOORE, Prop. 39p.

FOR SALE.

A few more cows left yet, also two heifer calves with pedigrees, and a team of heavy draught colts, four years old. Apply to F. W. GREEN, Moose Jaw. 38.

LOST.

Lost from sec. 10, tp. 16, rg. 26, one dark bay filly, two years old, star on forehead, curb on right hind leg, branded HF on left shoulder. Any information leading to the recovery of same will be suitably rewarded. MICHAEL MANNING, Moose Jaw, Assa. 41-43

\$500 REWARD.

Lost one bay gelding, white strip on face, branded 79 on left shoulder; one brown gelding, white star on forehead, branded 76 on left shoulder; one bay gelding, little white on nose, branded HR on left shoulder. A reward of \$5.00 per head will be given for their recovery. JAS. J. MOORE, Lumsden, Assa. 40-43

TENDERS WANTED

Tenders will be received up to Saturday, April 24th, for the framework of a school house at Caron, size 20x30 feet, wall 9 feet, floor and siding double with paper between, seven openings. Also for stonework, wall 24 feet high, 8 inches above ground. All material will be laid on the ground by the School Board. Address: A. H. POWELL, Sec.-Treas. Caron S. D. 39-41

Wanted—Canvassers.

"Queen Victoria: Her Life and Reign" has captured the British Empire. Extraordinary testimonials from the great need send for copy free. Marquis of Lorne says: "The best popular life of the Queen I have ever seen." Her Majesty sends a kind letter of appreciation. Selling by thousands: gives enthusiastic satisfaction. Cost a matter of money, but large circulation justifies low retail, \$3.00. Lots of history illustrations. Large book—over all 25x35x100 inches. Men and women of standing in the community making \$15 to \$40 a week. Exclusive territory. Prospects free to agents. Books on file. THE BRADLEY-GARRETSON CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.